

60-YEAR DISPUTE  
ENDS IN SIGNING  
OF PACT IN ROMEDuce and Cardinal Gasparri  
Meet in Lateran Palace for  
Imposing CeremonyLATE CHANGES MADE  
IN CONCORDAT TERMSAll Mention of Treaty Excluded  
From Italian Press Until  
Official Announcement

ROME (AP)—Treaties bringing to an end the 60-year-old "Roman question" were signed by representatives of the Pope and the King of Italy at 12:17 p. m. on Feb. 11.

Shortly afterward an official communiqué was posted declaring that the Roman question had been settled and the agreement between the Vatican and the Italian Government had been signed.

The signatories gathered for the ceremony in the Papal Council Hall of the Lateran Palace in Italy. The treaties, written in Italian, were read aloud so that all could hear, after which Cardinal Gasparri signed the documents with a quill pen mounted in gold. Signor Mussolini then took the pen and signed.

The announcement of the signing of the Treaty, appearing in the Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican press, read: "At midday in the hall of the Popes in the Apostolic Lateran Palace a treaty has been signed between the Holy See and Italy, whereby the Roman Question is solved, as well as a concordat to regulate the condition of religion and church in Italy."

"Together with the treaty a financial convention also was signed. Plenipotentiaries were His Most Reverend Eminence Cardinal Pietro Gasparri, Secretary of State to His Holiness, and His Excellency, Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister and head of the Italian Government."

"The most solemn act was witnessed by the Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Monsignor Francesco Borghesini-Duca, Secretary of the Holy Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Monsignor

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Syrian Assembly  
Virtually Ended  
by French ActionRejection of Reservations in  
Proposed Constitution As-  
signed as Cause

JERUSALEM—The French High Commissioner, Henri Ponsot, has virtually abolished the Syrian Constituent Assembly in a note adjourning the Damascus body sine die in view of the Nationalists' rejection of the French reservations to the proposed Constitution.

The reservations deal especially with security and defense, which Syrian Nationalists insist is their exclusive responsibility, meaning thereby removal of the French garrison. Another claim of the Nationalists is responsibility for foreign relations which the French say is in the mandatory's charge as long as the League mandate is enforced.

The Assembly first met on June 9, was suspended Aug. 11 for three months, then prorogued three months further. It was to have reassembled Feb. 11. The present adjournment means indefinite postponement of self-governing institutions in Syria as distinct from the Lebanese Republic.

Parents Advised  
to Aid ChildrenInfluence of Home Pointed  
Out to Be Leading Guide  
Through Life

A code for parents, intended to show how the home can serve in the program of crime prevention, has been given out by the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Crime Prevention.

Some of the points of the code are: "Give your child the love that comes from an understanding heart; be a good friend. Give him a home that offers a ready welcome to his friends. Give him a place in the home to call his own. Give him chores to do and see that he does them because he wants to do them. Give him equipment with which to play."

"Give your child the opportunity to use his judgment; encourage initiative. Give him a place to read, get good books from your public library and have wholesome magazines available. Educate him to his fullest capacity, but not beyond; correct bad habits early. Give your child a parent he may emulate; be an example."

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Commends Long Record  
of Service to Youth

CURTIS D. WILBUR

Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE  
IS CELEBRATED  
AT CHARLESTONCity Organization Marks  
75th Anniversary—Many  
Felicitations Received

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, was the principal speaker at the diamond jubilee celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association here, which has the distinction of being the oldest of the oldest in the United States.

It has in the 75 years of its existence been an integral part of the life of the city, having as executives and active supporters from the day of its inception many whose names are interwoven with the history of the city of Charleston.

"It gives me pleasure to come again to Charleston and especially upon this occasion," said Mr. Wilbur. "The city is of charm and beauty and the delightful and generous hospitality of the people is marked. I love especially her beautiful old buildings with their historic background and, of course, my chief interest is in her navy yard."

Mr. Wilbur founded the first juvenile court in Los Angeles and has a deep interest in all institutions striving to conserve youth.

"We have received felicitations from all parts of the country," said John P. Thomas, master of ceremonies and president of the local Y. M. C. A., who read messages from Y. M. C. A. organizations, notably from the oldest on this continent which is in Canada, and from the oldest in the United States, in Boston.

C. O. Getty, general secretary, read other messages and told of the Sunday afternoon programs conducted by the organization, some of them in the Y. M. C. A. building and others in the city parks.

Early in 1854 a group of laymen and ministers called together by Joseph A. Enslow resolved, "The opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable that a Young Men's Christian Association be established in this city."

Thus the organization came into being in Charleston about 10 years after the one formed in London, the first Y. M. C. A. in the world, organized by George Williams, later knighted by the Queen for "his services to mankind."

Over 1000 people attended the jubilee celebration at the Victory Theater.

Mayor Thomas P. Stoney introduced the Secretary of the Navy who in his address said: "At the time this association was organized the United States had just completed its expansion to the Pacific coast and pioneers were crossing the continent to California, taking six months for the journey."

Organization Carries On  
"Those who organized this association were of another generation, but the organization founded by them endures to carry on the work and to bring to a newer generation the same principles for service in the cause to which these men were so devoted—principles of unity, of co-operation, of devotion to the leadership of Jesus Christ."

"Jesus spoke of his followers as 'The light of the world.' It is not

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AN anecdote which tells how the wife of the Great Emancipator aided a young army officer in righting the wrongs of war-time will appear

## TOMORROW

On the  
Editorial Page

Session of Reparations Experts  
Evidences Attitude of ConciliationWay Open to Selection of Owen D. Young as Permanent  
Chairman—Important Developments in Fall Call  
for Early Settlement of German Terms

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS.—The first official meeting of men who have accepted as a public duty the examining of the possibility of liquidating the financial consequences of the World War was held Feb. 11. At the last minute the Hotel Astoria, former headquarters of the Reparations Commission, was abandoned for reasons of convenience in favor of the Hotel George V, and there the work will be undertaken.

Pressure was put upon Owen D. Young of the United States to consent to the offer of chairmanship, and in view of representations that Europe wants an impartial chairman Mr. Young is understood to have reluctantly withdrawn his refusal. S. Parker Gilbert, after conversations with delegates, returned to Berlin, leaving Leon Fraser to represent him, but he will be at the disposition of the committee of experts.

While it is too early to add specific facts to those known in advance it is encouraging to observe an atmosphere of cordiality which reigns among delegates. Those who have already collaborated on this problem seem genuinely glad to be again associated. They form an important nucleus and they gave keynote to the gathering so that despite the gravity of their mission the reunion had the warmth of meeting of old friends. There is an unquestionable impression of conciliatory sentiments and though the subject must

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Magazine to Aid  
College Men in  
Getting PlacedUniversity of Pennsylvania  
Undertakes Novel Means to  
Establish Contacts

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA.—In order to facilitate helpful contacts between prospective employers and college graduates, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have established a new quarterly magazine to be known as the University Placement Review which will serve as a personnel and placement journal for college and university graduates, not only of Pennsylvania but throughout the United States.

The first issue of the magazine will appear late in February and according to George A. Brakley, vice-president of the university, will mark an entirely new departure in the field of university publications.

According to Mr. Brakley, the action of the trustees in establishing the publication is a direct result of the department of electrical engineering. The scope of the placement bureau's activities has been gradually increased until it now serves, in addition to Pennsylvania's graduates and undergraduates, the alumni of many other universities and colleges.

During the last six months the service, through its detailed personnel records and the contacts it has established with leaders in the business, professional and industrial world, has succeeded in effecting 1701 placements of graduates and students, according to Mr. Brakley.

Girl Beats Three  
Aviation RecordsMiss Bobby Trout Sets Marks  
for Endurance, Distance  
and Night Flying

MINES FIELD, Los Angeles (AP)—Miss Bobby Trout, Los Angeles girl aviator, landed here at 10:16:22 a. m. Feb. 11, in her Golden Eagle monoplane, setting a new world's endurance flight record for women of 17 hours, 5 minutes, 37 seconds.

Miss Trout regained the women's endurance record at 7:27:30 a. m. by remaining an hour longer in the air than Miss Ellnor Smith of New York, who a few days ago established a mark of 15 hours, 16 minutes and 45 seconds.

The girl aviator, who held the endurance record before Miss Smith made her attempt, broke by a wide margin the women's night flying record of eight hours. The third record, for distance covered by a woman in a plane such as Miss Trout is flying, was broken when she passed the 32-mile mark.

Miss Trout, who is 22 years old, took off at 5:10:45 p. m., Sunday, shortly after Miss Marvel Crosson, 25, had driven her plane far into the sky in what was believed to have been a successful flight to break a women's altitude record, 20,270 feet held by Mrs. Louise McPhetridge Thaden of Oakland, Calif. Miss Crosson, who has piloted mail and supply planes in Alaska, said the altitude on her plane, capable of registering only 20,000 feet, indicated that point and she was certain she had gone higher. The sealed barograph carried in her plane will be sent to Washington for official reading.

## NAMED FOR RADIO BOARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arthur Batcheller of Massachusetts and Cyril N. Janaky Jr. of Minnesota were nominated by President Coolidge Feb. 11 to be members of the Federal Radio Commission.

DAVIS DEDICATES  
MILL ABOLISHING  
HIS FIRST CRAFTSecretary of Labor Says New  
Iron Puddling Furnace  
Is Boon to Humanity

AMBRIDGE, Pa. (AP)—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who began his career by learning and working at the trade of iron puddling, was called upon to deliver the speech of dedication over a new-type steel plant which is intended to abolish the manual trade of iron puddling.

The plant will displace the old method of puddling iron by a new method of composing the material chemically without the hand working and kneading.

"Think of a poor Secretary of Labor," said the secretary, "who, on March 4, who must now learn a new trade," the secretary said, "I always liked my work of puddling because it was the most independent work a man could do. The man who was a good puddler, or, in other words, a good refiner of iron, developed an independence so that he was the unshackled workman of his day."

"For at least 100 years they have been trying to develop a mechanism that would take the place of the human being in front of the puddling furnace. All such efforts failed. Now the metallurgist has stepped in, and has probably brought success. In

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Former 'Mogul' of Elevated Runs  
Now as 'Dinky' on Four-Mile LineLocomotive of New York's Crinoline Days Still in Service  
in Carolina Hills—Always Observes Sabbath,  
and Pays All the Bills It Makes

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Transferred many years since from a New York elevated railroad and a cosmopolitan environment, a stubby, blunt-nosed locomotive—remnant of the days of crinolines and stovepipe hats—continues to serve the traveling public on what is perhaps the shortest railroad in the United States—a four-mile line which runs from Due West to Donalds in the Piedmont section of this State, where it makes connections with a standard line and secures contact with the world.

The railroad and engine has another distinction of which its president, R. S. Galloway, is extremely proud, and that is that in the 21 years of its service it has run on Sunday but once, and then for a humanitarian purpose.

Road Is Standard Gauge  
The road is a standard gauge, or, as Mr. Galloway likes to put it, as long as some, but just as wide as the best of 'em." Its entire equipment consists of one flat car, one passenger coach, one passenger and freight car, and two engines, one of which is the former elevated locomotive.

Mr. Galloway refers to his pit engine as "The Mogul," but long ago, before buses supplanted it as passenger engine, students bound to and from the Due West Military College and Erskine College for men dubbed it "The Dinky." They even wrote a song about it, one verse of which goes:

The Dinky runs  
On a little biddy track.  
It runs to Donalds  
And backs right back.  
The last line refers to the fact that, there being no turntable on the Due West Railroad, the engine is forced to make one lap of its journey in reverse.

GRAFT CLEANUP  
IN SOUTH VIEWED  
AS HOOVER'S AIMStates Involved in Scandal  
to Have No Political Plums,  
Is Plan Reported

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON.—In the interests of his proposed reform of the Republican organization in the South, President-elect Hoover, it was stated on the highest authority, has urged the Senate committee investigating patronage to make a sweeping investigation of political practice in these states.

Mr. Hoover, a leader of the investigation declared, informed him that he desired the committee to "clean house," regardless of who was affected. This Senator is also authority for the information that the President-elect contemplates a thorough revision of party methods and a change in party leadership in the southern states.

Mr. Hoover, it was said, sent word to the investigators that he proposed "cleaning up conditions down there anyway," but that his plans were not to deter them in any way. Mr. Hoover argued and prepared to give political recognition only to those states in which Republican organization was not involved in patronage scandals.

## North Carolina Clean

The only state in which such conditions have not been found is North Carolina. Because of this fact of Mr. Hoover's authoritatively reported view on the situation, a well founded story that Stewart Cramer, manufacturer from North Carolina, is likely to be given a Cabinet post, is particularly significant.

Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the investigating committee, following several conferences with Mr. Hoover on the work of the committee, announced that he intended going to the limit in disclosing conditions. So far the committee has inquired into affairs in Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, still to be completed and North Carolina. Other states are on the list, the earliest among them being Arkansas, from which many complaints have been received.

The committee, according to Mr. Brookhart, has heard serious accusations of grafting in every state it has gone into excepting North Carolina. Its information, he said, has been turned over to the Department of Justice for further inquiry and prosecution if found justified. The department has already prosecuted a case against Perry Howard, Negro, former Republican national committeeman from Mississippi. Mr. Howard was acquitted by a jury, but indictment on additional charges is pending.

## Committee Delayed

So that the work of the committee in line with the policy of Mr. Hoover may be continued, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, vice-president of the Senate Post Office Committee, and a close political friend of the President-elect, has introduced a resolution continuing its authority and appropriating additional funds for its work. The present legislative aim and the pressure of business in the Senate is seriously delaying the work of the committee.

In order that it may have adequate time to make its investigations

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Mr. and Mrs. Hoover Greet Edison  
in Florida on His Anniversary

Henry Ford (at Left) and Thomas A. Edison Never Fail to Get Together at Every Opportunity, and the Third of the Trio, Harvey S. Firestone, Usually Present on Such Occasions, Is Not Very Far Away.

Henry Ford and Harvey S. Firestone Also There—  
"Hello, Fisherman," Calls Out Inventor as  
President-Elect Lands at Fort Myers

FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP)—Thomas A. Edison observing his eighty-second anniversary at his winter home here, received congratulations from President-elect Hoover and Mrs. Hoover who came here by boat from their pre-inaugural home at Belle Isle, Miami Beach, for the occasion.

The Hoover party landed at the dock at Mr. Edison's estate, Seminole Lodge, at 10:35 and walked up the 1400 foot runway to the shore where they were greeted by Mrs. Edison. They proceeded to a fountain near Mr. Edison's office, a birthday present from his wife, where the President-elect, chatted for a short time with Mr. Edison, Henry Ford and Harvey S. Firestone before going into the Edison home to prepare for a motor ride through Fort Myers.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone, who for several years have made it a practice to visit Mr. Edison on similar occasions, had preceded the President-elect and Mrs. Hoover here.

"Hello, fisherman," Mr. Edison exclaimed with a smile as Mr. Hoover advanced to shake hands with him. The other members of the party from the Saunterer greeted the inventor.

Photographers Too Close  
Mrs. Hoover waved photographers back.

"That's quite close enough," she said, and asked them not to crowd in on the President-elect and his host. Previously Mr. Edison had had his annual interview with newspaper men and had posed for photographers.

The interview was held in the new office building, the little structure that formerly housed the laboratory. Mr. Edison was seated at a desk in the center of the room. Surrounding him, on the wall shelves, were hundreds of bottles and chemical equipment which he has used in his experiments on rubber production.

A bright yellow silk pennant hung on the wall bearing in green the name "Edison."

The inventor spent 20 minutes writing in pencil his answers to the questions previously prepared and submitted by newspaper men. All but two of the questions were answered in writing.

One question brought an exclamation of astonishment from the inventor. It referred to development of medicinal lights for general use.

"I won't answer that," he declared, laughing. "It's too ridiculous."

In a verbal answer to the other question which sought his opinion of progress during the next 50 years, through men's genius, Mr. Edison declared:

Man Said to Know Little  
"It's impossible to tell anything about it. We don't know a millionth of 1 per cent about anything. Sound is the only feature that has been revealing to the men who have studied it."

He rose quickly from his chair when he was asked to go to the lawn for photographs and posed for some time.

Mr. Edison's only verbal comment of the morning concerning his experiments was:

Tunnel Under Highest Scottish Peak  
for Big Waterway Nears Completion

LONDON.—The final shot in opening up the 15-mile tunnel driven through Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Scotland, between Fort William and Loch Treig was fired on Feb. 11, thus completing the main portion of the underground waterway, which is claimed to be the largest in the world.

Work was begun in 1926, and much of it has still to be lined with concrete before it can be used. It consists of a hydro-electric works to develop 120,000 horsepower for the British Aluminium Company.

In preparation for the industrial development likely to follow, a new town is being erected near the base of Ben Nevis. The main purpose of the scheme is the manufacturing of aluminum. When the factory is in operation, it is anticipated that employment will be afforded to several thousand workmen.

ARMS EMBARGO  
URGED TO BACK  
KELLOGG TREATYSenator Capper Proposes to  
Stop Shipments to Any  
Violator of PactJOINT RESOLUTION  
OFFERED IN SENATEPresident Would Determine  
Aggressor and Announce  
Ban on Munitions

WASHINGTON.—An arms embargo against any violator of the Kellogg treaty is proposed by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, as the next step in carrying out the signatory nations' announced intention to renounce war.

In placing his project before Congress as a joint resolution at this time, Mr. Capper explained that he did so in order to stimulate public discussion. With the session less than a month to go, and with the special session to be confined to tariff and farm relief legislation, Mr. Capper has no intention, he explained, of pressing his proposal at present.

When the regular session convenes next December he intends moving for its prompt consideration. By that time, he stated, he hoped to have the backing of the Hoover Administration. But in any event he will pursue the matter, he declares, confident that it will find widespread popular support.

## Mr. Borah Believed Opposed

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, would not discuss the Capper resolution. It is believed, however, that he is opposed to its purpose.

During the Senate debate on the Kellogg anti-war pact Mr. Borah repeatedly asserted that no sanctions, disciplinary or punitive measures were contained in the treaty, and none were necessary or desirable to enforce its provisions. He vigorously asserted that to require such measures would be to destroy the real intent of the treaty, which was one of good faith and not compulsion.

Mr. Capper's resolution approximates the economic boycott provisions of the League of Nations Covenant, and, although no resort to force by the United States is contemplated in its provision, this section of the League of Nations treaty was bitterly opposed in the Senate by the Borah-Root-Follis group of irreconcilables.

The Capper project provides in effect that the United States shall establish an arms and munitions boycott against any adhering nation which violates the treaty and empowers the President to forbid by proclamation the export of war material to such offending country.

## Embargo Is Basic Provision

The basic provision of the resolution is contained in the following section: "That whenever the President, in determining and by proclamation declares that any country has violated the multi-lateral treaty for the renunciation of war, it shall be unlawful, unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress or by proclamation of the President, to export to such country arms, munitions, implements of war, or other articles for use in war until the President shall by proclamation declare that violation no longer continues."

Mr. Capper discussing the proposal declared that it was motivated primarily by a desire to "carry out the spirit of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, to prevent conscienceless nations from making a profit out of aiding and abetting nations that violate the pact."

"The spirit of the pact," Mr. Capper said, "should be borne in upon the mind of the citizen as well as that of the statesman. It should be impressed upon the mind of every citizen that the carrying on of a profitable trade with the belligerent nations, a profitable trade that in the end will cost the lives of our own youth and saddle another tremendous war debt upon the surviving people of the Nation."

"Rather it should be impressed upon the consciousness of every citizen and every statesman that the effect of the pact will be to diminish or cut off the trade, so that it will no longer be in the interest of armament-makers or the private traffickers in blood money to connive with a government which in defiance of its obligations lets loose upon the world the pestilence of war."

An effort to have the policy adopted on a world-wide scale is seen in one provision of Mr. Capper's resolution, which requests the President to negotiate with other signers of the Kellogg Treaty with a view to having them adopt the arms embargo plan.

## British Opinion Welcomes

## Senator Capper's Proposal

LONDON.—Senator Capper's proposed resolution for prohibiting munition and other exports to any belligerent country which is declared an aggressor by presidential proclamation receives prominence in The Times, which describes it as "making the peace treaty effective."

The general attitude here is one of cordial approval, tempered by reserve, until the full effects of such arrangement and the reciprocal international undertakings it would connote, are made fully clear.

It is recalled that a somewhat similar scheme was put forward last year by Wickham Steed, editor of the Review of Reviews, after visiting America. The Steed proposal was well received here.

The Manchester Guardian, for ex-







## GERMANS ENJOY THEIR REPUBLIC, OBSERVER SAYS

No Prospect of Return of Monarchy on Old Lines, It Is Believed

This is the third of a series of five articles on the subject of Germany's position today, ten years after the war, which are based on an intimate knowledge of pre-war and post-war conditions.

By HOWARD SIEPEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—There is no outspokenly royalist movement nor a royalist press in Germany today, which is most noteworthy when one considers that only 10 years ago Germany was still one of the great empires of the world and the Germans believed to be staunch royalists. In fact, the belief was spread that the German people could not take care of themselves, but needed a Father of the Fatherland to guide them. The history of the past 10 years certainly has made a breach in this conception.

The Germans as a whole have turned out to be anything but royalists. They have completely forgotten their former rulers, in most cases they do not know where they live and what they are doing. What is more, they leave them completely unmolested. This indifference toward their former kings and princes is perhaps the best proof that the German people never really were devoted to the throne, at least not to the extent that the former German rulers indicated.

Republic Seen as Experiment

Moreover, pressing political and economic problems leave the Germans little time to think of other things. They have had no time to hanker after the old, to consider the pros and cons of a monarchy, and by the time these problems have become less pressing, the Republic undoubtedly will have waxed so strong as to virtually exclude the possibility of a restoration of the monarchy.

The German people, moreover, fully understand that a restoration of the monarchy at the present time would only complicate their foreign political problems. It is also quite obvious that despite frequent complaints and the undeniable sufferings experienced in learning their political lessons, the German people are enjoying self-government. To them it is a highly interesting experiment, and it is doubtful whether they will ever voluntarily accept a crowned head again. As long, too, as there are 2,000,000 Communists in Germany it is almost impossible for a dynasty to rule, because no crown can afford to be insulted or openly disobeyed.

Above all, however, the respect for the dynasty has been greatly shaken by the behavior of the Kaiser at the end of the war, by the continual exposure in the press, in books and on the stage of the failings of the old royal families. In short, the glamour of the monarchy no longer has any great attraction for them.

The Kaiser's flight to Holland dealt their confidence in the throne the first serious blow. Here, the man for whom they had fought, who had appealed to their patriotism and asked for unheard of sacrifices, fled when the hour of trial had come to him. Had he joined the soldiers in the trenches his dynasty might have been saved, had he returned quietly to his country, no harm would have been done him, as no harm was done to the other rulers, and the House of Hohenzollern might yet head this country.

Difficulty of Suitable Candidate

There are, however, still a few who, having grown up in the services of the old ruling houses, have remained loyal to the dynasty, whom nobody expects to change their attitude overnight. And there are also a small number of politicians who secretly hope for a restoration of the monarchy though they may not always say so openly. No doubt, they believe that some day, when conditions have become more normal, Germany will restore the monarchy. They forget that such monarchy would no longer be akin to the one existing before the so-called revolution.

tion, because it would be a monarchy established by the people and not one imposed on them.

But any attempt to restore the monarchy would be confronted with an almost insurmountable obstacle—the selection of a suitable candidate for the throne. Of the Hohenzollern both the Kaiser and the Crown Prince are out of the question. If anyone were to be considered of that house, it would be the eldest son of the Crown Prince. But here the question arises whether South Germany would accept the rule of a Hohenzollern. Surely not the Bavarians. On the other hand, the North Germans would reject a ruler of the house of Wittelsbach. There is also the Austro-German union to be considered, for it is doubtful whether the Austrian people would be willing to live under a German Emperor.

As a matter of fact, the Germans have forgotten the old dynasty. The monarchy is no longer popular and it is doubtful whether it really was popular in former times.

The former rulers, to their credit, realize this and act accordingly. With the exception of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who for some time dabbled in politics, they keep in the background. They live in their former chateaus, or on estates, and are never molested. Some, in fact, are by no means well off. The Crown Prince is often encountered at fashionable events, such as the tennis tournaments of the Red-White Club in Berlin. But few people take notice of him.

Prince Held at Crossing

One day, the writer, saw him speeding down one of the boulevards in the West of Berlin in his bright red car, waiting patiently at a crossing together with other cars and taxis for the traffic signal to give the road free. Ten years ago the traffic would have been held up to let him pass through. Sometimes a few recognize him, and if they are adherents of the monarchy they may try to cheer him. But such attempts are usually quickly suppressed by opponents and happen now very rarely. The youngest sons of the Crown Prince and of Prince August Wilhelm travel third class in the suburban train from Potsdam to Berlin and offer any working woman their seat. Usually they are not recognized by the public.

The palaces are now used for housing collections of pictures, municipal offices, or their rooms are shown to the public. None have been utilized for living purposes despite the extreme housing difficulties in this country. The Republic, it seems, has come to stay.

## Another Landmark Leaves 'the Avenue'

Famous Gerry Mansion Sold for \$20,000,000 as Site for 40-Story Hotel

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The hive-like working and living habits of New York have claimed another of the landmarks of a more leisurely age. Announcement has just been made that the residence of the late Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street has been purchased for \$20,000,000, and will be demolished immediately to make way for a 40-story hotel, to cost \$15,000,000.

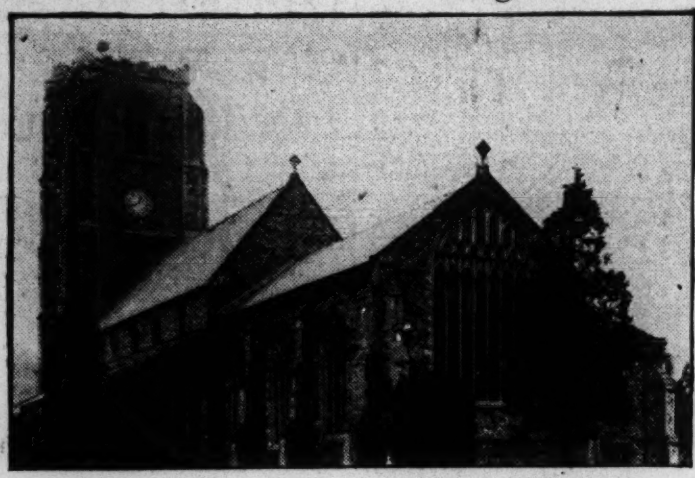
The new building will be called Hotel Pierre and is the project of a group of wealthy men, including Otto H. Kahn and Finley J. Shepard, for whom Douglas L. Elliman & Co. and the Crutcher Company were brokers. It will be managed by the Pierre Hotel Company, of which Charles Pierre of the Park Avenue Restaurant is the head.

Fifth Avenue knew no apartment houses when the Gerry mansion was built 32 years ago. It was one of the first large homes to be erected north of Fifty-ninth Street. It has the peaked roof and elaborate ornamentation of the chateau style and the interior equals the beauty of the exterior. The annual Gerry balls have gone down in the history of "the 400" as sharing the limelight with those heavily blue-penciled lists of the Astor affairs.

BOUNDARY PACT RATIFIED

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—Considerable pleasure has been manifested here at ratification by the Bolivian Congress of the treaty defining the Bolivian-Brazil boundary.

## Lincoln Shrine in England



Church in Hingham, England, Where Abraham Lincoln's Ancestors Worshipped.

## English Village Has Lincoln Shrine; Hingham, Norfolk, Was Family Home

While the United States memorializes Abraham Lincoln with anniversary services, interest goes back to the little village of Hingham, Norfolk, Eng., where is another shrine to the Great Emancipator. Annual commemorative services are held in the church where Lincoln ancestors worshipped and a Lincoln bust occupies an honored niche.

This typical English hamlet contains traces of Abraham Lincoln's family extending back to 1542, where records picture one Robert Lincoln, a gentleman of comfortable though not affluent circumstances, as having taken a part in the community affairs, and show how a later ancestor migrated to America, where he settled in the New World Hingham, located in Massachusetts.

There is evidence that the Lincolns came from Houtholts, near the now famous yachting resort of Wroxham, and some historians claim that the Thomas de Lingolde whose gift in 1298 is mentioned on a mural tablet in the Church of St. Mary

Coslany at Norwich, was an ancestor of the Hingham family.

Robert was succeeded by a son of the same name who, in turn, was followed by Richard Lincoln. Richard was married several times and left practically all his property to his fourth wife and her children; consequently his eldest son, Edward, found himself with very few ancestral possessions. In spite of his poverty, however, he had a large family, and the difficulty of earning a good living in England was no doubt the cause of his sixth son, Samuel, emigrating to America in 1637. Samuel worked as a weaver in Hingham, Mass., attracted there, no doubt, by the fact that several other emigrants from his own village had already settled in that town.

Obscurity largely veils Samuel Lincoln's subsequent fortunes, but his son and grandson were connected in some way with the iron founding industry. A grandson, Mordecai, transferred his activities to Chester County, Pa., but his son, John Lincoln, again removed, this time to Rockingham, Va. The next descendant met with disaster in 1785 at the hands of Indians in Kentucky. At the time, his son Thomas was five years old, and it was this Thomas who later married Nancy Hanks and was the father of Abraham Lincoln.

## Lid Put on Critics by Spanish Order

Political Discussions Under Strict Ban—System of Fines Provided

MADRID (AP)—A royal decree promulgating drastic measures to prevent the possibility of further disorders was published in the Official Gazette Feb. 9 by order of Gen. Primo de Rivera, president of the Council of Ministers.

Agents of the Government were instructed to arrest any person who in a public place forecasts evil happenings to the country or criticizes with a view to lessening the prestige of the authorities and Crown Ministers. All social or recreational societies were ordered closed whenever it should be proved that their members indulged in political discussions. Ministerial departments are required to open books in which the political discretion, physical fitness, competence and diligence of each employee must be entered. Particular notice is required of employees who publicly declare themselves enemies of the present regime.

Penalties of from one to fourteen days imprisonment and fines ranging up to \$3000 are provided for violators of the first provision, while if their acts warrant major proceedings they will be taken before a court of justice.

In the last two weeks two abortive revolts have occurred in Spain, the first at Ciudad Real and the second at Valencia. In each case garrison troops were involved, but the uprisings were suppressed. Wide dissatisfaction was reported in the nation.

## Moody Resigns Northfield Post

Action of Evangelist's Son Follows Division of Authority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William R. Moody, eldest son of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, has just resigned as chairman of the board of trustees of the Northfield Seminary for girls, East Northfield, Mass.; the Mount Herman School for Boys, and the summer Bible and missionary conference at East Northfield, after devoting 35 years to the work. His resignation was presented at a meeting of the board held here on Feb. 8, it has just become known.

Seventeen of the 26 trustees were present at the meeting and, after hearing Mr. Moody, who read the resignation, they voted unanimously to accept it. It will take effect immediately, except that Mr. Moody will have charge of the Bible conference next summer, programs for which have already been practically completed, it was announced.

Mr. Moody's action was interpreted as an effort to terminate a situation which had arisen "in attempting to divide indivisible authority" between the chairman of the board and the Rev. Elliott Speer, its president, according to the formal resignation.

"As an inevitable corollary I find

policies which I cannot indorse or conscientiously support," it continued. "To remain in the chair, however, signifies to the public and to the Northfield constituency that I am in accord with those policies. "My position of responsibility is positive in appearance, but negative in fact. In other words, before my own conscience I am guilty of misrepresentation. By resigning I shall make my position in appearance what it already is in fact."

## Publication List Shows Increase

1409 New Ventures, 918 Mergers and Suspensions Reported in New Directory

PHILADELPHIA—Publications of all classes printed in the United States show gains in 1928 that more than double increases recorded in any year since 1917. This is apparent from the 1929 edition of the American Newspaper Annual and Directory published by N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, which is just off the press.

The new Annual lists 22,619 publications of all kinds, as against 22,128 for last year. The greatest gain occurs in the combined daily and weekly field where the summary figure is 15,119, an increase of 269. The 918 consolidations and suspensions noted for the past two months are offset by an entry of 1409 new publications of all kinds into the field.

NEFF NOMINATION FAVORED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A favorable report on the nomination of Pat M. Neff of Texas to be a member of the United States Board of Mediation was made to the Senate Feb. 11 by its Interstate Commerce Committee over the protest of Senator Mayfield of Texas.

## ROOT EXPECTED TO RANK HIGH IN NEW REGIME

Influence in Washington and in Europe Believed to Be Valuable to Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ellhu Root is an important figure to reckon with in the Hoover regime, is the view held by many astute politicians here. Mr. Hoover is known to hold Mr. Root in high esteem. It was largely on his recommendation that Henry L. Stimson was accepted as a promising possibility for Secretary of State. It is asserted. The President-elect has conferred with Mr. Root since his return from South America.

The visit of the former Secretary of State to Washington was concerned with his forthcoming visit to Europe to meet with the representatives of other governments at Geneva for revision of the World Court statute. He lunched with President Coolidge, talked with Secretary of State Kellogg and saw several senators, members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

From the latter he received re-affirmation that the State would not be disposed to recede from the position it took three years ago when it consented to the adherence of the United States with reservations. These reservations, one of them especially were not relaxed in Europe. Unless some way is found of overcoming this opposition, Mr. Root was informed, the United States likely to remain outside of the Court.

The mission of Mr. Root, which Secretary Kellogg took occasion to state, was entirely unofficial so far as the United States is concerned, is hoped by proponents of United States participation to result in

compromising the opposing attitudes. His knowledge of international law and his world influence as a lawyer and statesman are expected to bring about conditions making for acceptance with honor by both sides.

Any correspondence with other governments about the reservations or adherence of the United States to the protocol will be carried on by the State Department. The part of Mr. Root will be to set the stage, if possible, so that such correspondence can be undertaken.

## Trees From Italy to Adorn Judea

Palestine Authorities Agree to Extensive Planting on Barren Hills

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The early planting of 1,250,000 trees sent from Italy was agreed upon at a conference of representatives of all sections, at which St. Barbe Baker, founder of the "Men of the Trees," proposed the formation of a Palestine association to supplement the tree-planting efforts of the government Department of Agriculture and the Jewish national fund.

Colonel Sawel, Director of Agriculture, who said that the Government cannot meet the forestry needs of Palestine without appreciative taxation, suggested a league to encourage co-ordinate planting. He instanced a letter from King George of England showing a direct interest in Palestine forestry and quoted expressions of good will received when the Balfour forest was started by Zionists.

The Monitor understands that the Government is prepared to reserve 500 acres among either the barren hills of Judea, near Jerusalem, or the Galilean hills between the Sea of Tiberias and Nazareth.

## STANDARDIZED AIR SIGNPOSTS RECOMMENDED

Simple, Uniform System of Roof Markings Devised for Entire Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The new highroads of the air will not be cluttered with an irregular, haphazard system of route markers like those which today mix up motorists, it recommends the Airway Marking Committee, comprising representatives of the War, Navy and Commerce Departments and the Airway Marking Association, are adopted.

The committee's recommendations for standardized airway markings throughout the United States are now made public through the Department of Commerce. Their adoption in the rapidly growing movement for marking the nation's airways is expected to provide a standard system of guides that will enable pilots to find their way about the country with the minimum of effort.

The committee recommended that standard markings, painted in letters and signs sufficiently large to be legible to pilots at flying altitudes, should include the name of the city or locality, a meridian marker pointing north, and if there is an airport in the vicinity, a combination of simple characters indicating its direction, its rating and whether facilities are available for landplanes, seaplanes or both.

The standard markings should be placed, the committee urged, on large roofs, gas stations or other flat areas, close to the business center of railroad terminals of cities, and in the case of large cities, at or near the center of each section.



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## WOMEN QUICKLY WIN FREEDOM IN NEW CHINA

All Doors Now Thrown Open to Them, Says Peace Delegate to Shanghai

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON—"The strongest supporters of the women's movement in China today are their husbands, sons and brothers," declared Miss Edith Pye, who went to that country as delegate of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

"Within the last 10 years," said Miss Pye, "old residents told us that change in the women is almost unbelievable, and certainly, in watching the groups of women, their hair short, western fashion, or neatly coiled, but mostly free of the annoyance of a hat, walking together in the street, shopping, chatting at corners, or riding in rickshaws, it is difficult to believe that not so long ago, they were never seen out of doors."

"The men," she said, "are full of eagerness for the education and development of women. Every door has been thrown open to them. We met women lawyers, teachers, professors, nurses, secretaries, journalists, an editor, and a bank manager. The number of women in the professions is small, but it is growing by leaps and bounds."

"The first girls' school opened by the Chinese was at Shanghai in 1897 and now all schools and universities are open to women as well as to men. In one Chinese educational school we visited there were 700 boys and girls from kindergarten age to what looked like 16 or 17 years."

"Twenty to 30 per cent of the 400 Chinese teachers in the Shanghai municipal schools are women. America has made it possible to send a considerable number of Chinese women to college in the United States, and these women have been a great influence in the growth of the women's movement in China."

The National Government has invited women to share its responsibility, and among the members of the new Legislative Council are the names of two distinguished women, Mrs. Chiang Kai Shek and Miss Loume Tchong.

## 60-Year Dispute Ends in Signing of Pact in Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

Giuseppe Pizzardo, Substitute Secretary of State and the Most Illustrious Professor Advocate, Francesco Pacelli, the Holy See's legal adviser.

"For Italy there were present: Their Excellencies, Alfredo Rocca, Minister and Keeper of the Seal; Dino Grandi, Undersecretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Francesco Giunta, Undersecretary to the President of the Council."

**Last-Minute Changes**  
A reduction has been made in the indemnity which the Italian Government will pay the Vatican.

The total indemnity has been reduced from 2,000,000,000 lire (about \$105,000,000) to 1,750,000,000 lire, of which 750,000,000 lire will be paid in cash and the remainder in government bonds.

A few other last-minute modifications were made to the treaty. The railway station which the Holy See, according to the agreement, has the right to have inside the Vatican territory and connected with the Italian Railway system, will be immediately outside the limits of the Vatican. It will afford direct connection with the Vatican, so that visiting persons may arrive without stepping on Italian ground. This station will be exclusively for papal purposes.

The treaty specifies that the Italian Government acknowledges as absolute property of the Holy See the churches of St. John Lateran, St. Mary Major and the Palaces Cancellaria, Dataria, St. Calixtus and that of the congregation of the Oratory of St. Charles. In 1870 the Government confiscated property adjoining the churches of the Holy Apostles, Saint Andrew Della Valle, and St. Charles Catinari, using them for its own purposes, and now the treaty returns them to the Holy See.

While the Basilica of St. Francis Assisi and the near-by monastery return to the Holy See, the Holy Grotto, now enclosed in the large church of St. Mary of the Angels a few miles from Assisi, was not included in the restitution. This as well as other small questions may be arranged later.

All Rome knows of the conciliation, although the Italian press hitherto has not been allowed to publish even the faintest allusions. French, Swiss and Austrian newspapers arriving here have been snatched by the public before they could be put on the stands, so anxious was everyone to read the accounts telegraphed by the Rome correspondents.

## Both Parties Claim Triumphs in Terms of Italo-Papal Pact

ROME—It is as yet impossible to calculate in their full measure the consequences, both national and international, arising from the treaty of reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government and the concordat regulating future relations between the Vatican and the Italian state. Both parties claim to have won a conspicuous triumph by the settlement of the long-standing dispute, and both anticipate a considerable increase to their respective prestige and influence throughout the world.

Reports reaching Rome from different parts of the world indicate that, while some countries view the settlement of the Roman question with composure, and in some cases with genuine pleasure, others are somewhat perturbed at the possibility that Italy may have too close relations with the Papacy, thus influencing its policy.

An unconfirmed report has been current in Rome that the Spanish

Government had lodged a protest at the Vatican against a promise allegedly to have been made to Italy by the Vatican that the indemnity to be paid by Italy is to be mainly devoted to missionary enterprises of the Roman Catholic Church in which Italian priests will play a leading part. It is generally believed in authoritative circles that, in order to dispel the doubts and apprehensions that are felt in many foreign countries, that once normal diplomatic relations are established between the Vatican and Italy, the former might become an instrument of Italian policy, the Pope will report to outward signs to show the international character of the Roman Church.

The Pope seems determined not only to increase the number of foreign cardinals, but to allow a greater proportion of foreigners in the Roman Curia, which today may be said to be exclusively Italian. The next Consistory will show whether this reported radical change in Vatican policy will actually take place. On the occasion of the signing of the treaty of reconciliation between Italy and the Vatican, the King of Italy is expected to bestow the Collar of the Annunziata, the highest Italian decoration, on three cardinals, who thus become "cousins of the King of Italy." It is expected also that Signor Mussolini will nominate a number of Italian archbishops members of the Italian Senate. This will be the first official participation of representative Roman Catholic clergy in active Italian politics. Signor Mussolini is expected also to advise the sovereign to grant a large amnesty for political offenses, a move which will certainly increase the Duke's popularity with the Italian people.

## Serious Obstacles Seen to Pope's Joining League

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The question of the possibility of the Holy See coming into the League of Nations, following the resumption of temporal power, has been much discussed here. It is not believed, however, that the Vatican would be content to take a position on the same footing as the other member states, and, as regards the duties of a seat in the Council, which has been mentioned in some quarters, it is not thought that this would have attractions, as the idea of being asked to vote on a question arising between two Roman Catholic states would be almost repugnant.

Another obstacle to the Vatican's membership in the League is found in article 16, which promises cessation of intercourse with a covenant-breaking state and provides for the application of various sanctions.

It is felt that the Holy See could not bind itself in this way. A high Roman Catholic authority, dealing with this difficulty, has expressed the position as follows: "To undertake participation in such measures would be at variance with the character of the Pope's religious mission. The nature of his apostolic ministry forbids him to accept in advance the order of a secular Republic, even an international one."

There remains the possibility of the Vatican sending a permanent diplomatic representative to Geneva, as a number of states have already done. This again is regarded as unlikely, though evidently it is not open to the same objections.

An authority well qualified to speak expressed the opinion that the Pope would prefer to avoid all appearance of moral solidarity, or habitual collaboration, with the Geneva organization. This authority was careful to add, however, that this did not mean that the Pope desires to stand aloof from the moral solidarity of the world, or efforts toward the establishment of international peace, but merely that he would not wish to engage his pontifical authority in reference to actions to be argued, and agreed upon, in the future.

There are in fact many matters coming within the league's orbit, such as questions concerning religious minorities, missionary rights in mandated territories, traffic in women and children, and other social questions in which the Pope might be expected to be particularly interested and on which positive collaboration might be possible. But opinion in Roman Catholic circles appears to be that such collaboration, if sought, can best be given by way of negotiations conducted through the Papal Nuncio at Bern.

For the present, therefore, opinion in Geneva is that rumors concerning the entrance of the Vatican into the League rest on no solid foundation.

## Treaty Bars Papacy From League. It Is Said

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The correspondent of the London Daily News, citing apropos the signing of the new treaty of conciliation, the concordat and the financial settlement between the Vatican and the Italian Government, says:

"An important clause establishes that the Pope will not apply for membership in the League of Nations, since he undertakes to take no part in international congresses called to settle political or territorial differences unless requested by both parties."

German concern at Pact

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The reconciliation of the Italian state and the Vatican is regarded in Liberal circles here with grave apprehension. The increased power and influence of the Pope, it is said, may easily lead to new and important phases of international politics. Who will be the stronger of the two, Signor Mussolini or the Pope? It is asked, and apprehensions are voiced that Signor Mussolini may permit himself to be used for the execution of far-reaching clerical-political plans. In this connection, certain tendencies of Italy to establish an Italian protectorate over Roman Catholics in the East are once more alluded to.

## Y.M.C.A. Jubilee Is Celebrated at Charleston

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torial differences unless requested by both parties."

## German Concern at Pact

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## Y.M.C.A. Jubilee Is Celebrated at Charleston

(Continued from Page 1)

Inappropriate to think of the Y. M. C. A. building as a lighthouse. In this connection it is interesting to know that for many years St. Phillips Church in this city lighted the way for the mariner.

"We are here today to congratulate ourselves upon 75 years of faithful effort in the cause of the Master—an effort for men by men."

Mr. Wilbur inspected the navy yard, the only one south of Hatteras before leaving the city. While here he was the guest of the Y. M. C. A. and a luncheon was given in his honor where he met the leading citizens of Charleston.

The directors of the Y. M. C. A. are: John P. Thomas, president; J. A. McCormick, first vice-president; W. C. Wilbur, second vice-president; Dunbar Robb, recording secretary; R. C. Barclay, K. E. Bristol, G. B. Buell, T. W. Carroll, P. M. Clement, T. T. Hyde, W. S. Lanneau, C. W. Legerton, Alexander Marshall, W. H. Mixson, V. P. Montague, G. F. McDowell, John P. Ohlandt, H. M. Pace, H. E. Raines, R. G. Rhett, William Schmir, T. W. Thornhill and E. E. Weyman.

C. C. Petty, the secretary, stated that spiritual enlightenment is the chief point of emphasis in the Charleston Y. M. C. A.

## BEGGARS IN HUNGARY MUST PAY INCOME TAX

BUDAPEST, Hun. (AP)—All beggars in Hungary must henceforth pay taxes on their incomes, the same as all other citizens, must register their names and addresses with the police and prove their inability to work.

It all came about when the Government discovered that the president of the National Association of Hungarian Beggars had called a meeting of the association. When investigation proved that many beggars make more money than working men, the Government came out with its drastic regulations.

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## Experts' Session Clearly Evidences Conciliatory Tone

(Continued from Page 1)

the world's economic conditions they take a rather more modest view of their functions than certain governmental statements would indicate. Nobody can foresee economic and political changes which may be produced in three score years and therefore it is somewhat presumptuous to declare that the present committee will utter final word on reparations.

In any quarters it is felt that this cannot come to pass until the problem of international indebtedness is treated as a whole. To treat reparations in isolation may yield provisional solution but too many countries, and indeed the force of economic facts, insist on the singleness of world indebtedness to permit permanent omission of the vital elements of the wider problem. This is well understood here and therefore the limited character of the present task is freely acknowledged.

Reparations and Allied Debts

Nor should one forget that on the problem in its narrowest aspect there is considerable diversity of views. There is a conflict of opinion regarding economic potentialities of Germany and accordingly it will not be easy to obtain unanimity on the fixed amount of German annuities. On the period over which such annuities will be extended there is also a natural opposition.

The Allies would make the period well synchronizing with the period laid down by the United States for payment of the Allied debts, but justification for such a lengthy duration cannot be found in any documents hitherto drawn up between the Allies and Germany. Again the French conception of possibilities of large commercialization of the German debt does not correspond with the conception of more conservative financiers.

It will be seen that arduous debate is opening and since the agreement will be impracticable unless accepted wholeheartedly by the principal powers interested it would be premature to declare dogmatically that the issue of debt is certain. All one can note with satisfaction is the sincere good will expressed by

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following: Mrs. Emilie Stanley, Grand Rapids, Mich.; William E. Stanley, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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## Arbitral Plan NOW AVAILABLE IN 1528 CITIES

Settling of Trade Disputes Outside Courts Gaining Throughout Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Important progress in the establishment of commercial arbitration upon a nation-wide basis was made during the last year, according to the annual report of the American Arbitration Association just issued here.

The report, drafted by Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, shows that facilities for the arbitration of business disputes are now available in 1528 cities throughout the country. More than 5000 leading business men, bankers, industrialists and professional men are now members of the national panel of arbitrators.

The requests for arbitration in New York City amounted to per cent during 1928, the report shows. A total of 295 requests for arbitration were made during the year. Of this number a total of 64 cases are pending, involving \$2,228,670.

Through the arbitration exchange, composed of 27 large commercial and trade organizations, an effort has been made to promote uniform arbitration practices. During the year the association established contacts with more than 450 local, state and national trade organizations through which the development of arbitration practices has been enlarged, the report shows. The fields touched by this activity include amusements, automobile, bottling, boots and shoes and brushes, chemicals, metals, clothing, flowers, food, furniture, fur, hay and grain, refrigeration, iron and steel, leather, optical goods, paints and oils, leather, real estate, purchasing, general retailing, rubber, textiles and warehousing.

Efforts to further state legislation for the establishment of arbitration practices similar to those provided for under the federal law led to the enactment of an arbitration statute in Louisiana and to progress toward that end in 13 other states, according to the report.

The proper way to establish facilities for arbitration has been determined and well tested, Mr. Eastman declares in the report. The next step is to induce business men to readily resort to arbitration.

Must Be Enforceable

"I am of the opinion that agreements to arbitrate future disputes, entered into at a time when no difference exists, is the chief source from which the arbitration must come," he says.

"But until such agreements are legally valid and enforceable, we cannot expect men to take them seriously under the strain of controversy. The association must

Rumania's Border Stabilized

BUCHAREST, Rumania.—The protocol just signed by the representatives of Russia, Poland, Rumania, Lithuania and Estonia, giving immediate effect to the Kellogg pact against war in eastern Europe, it is believed here will stabilize Rumania's eastern boundary and lessen the tension in the country and increase the confidence of the world in Rumania's security and thus aid in the economic and political and cultural reconstruction of the country.

Some people here suspect the whole maneuver as a Bolshevik trick, but the general tendency is to interpret the act favorably. Whether the normal diplomatic relations of Russia will now be resumed depends on the future conduct of the Soviet Government, but as yet no movement in that direction is observable.

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## Arbitral Plan NOW AVAILABLE IN 1528 CITIES

Settling of Trade Disputes Outside Courts Gaining Throughout Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Important progress in the establishment of commercial arbitration upon a nation-wide basis was made during the last year, according to the annual report of the American Arbitration Association just issued here.

The report, drafted by Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, shows that facilities for the arbitration of business disputes are now available in 1528 cities throughout the country. More than 5000 leading business men, bankers, industrialists and professional men are now members of the national panel of arbitrators.

The requests for arbitration in New York City amounted to per cent during 1928, the report shows. A total of 295 requests for arbitration were made during the year. Of this number a total of 64 cases are pending, involving \$2,228,670.

Through the arbitration exchange, composed of 27 large commercial and trade organizations, an effort has been made to promote uniform arbitration practices. During the year the association established contacts with more than 450 local, state and national trade organizations through which the development of arbitration practices has been enlarged, the report shows. The fields touched by this activity include amusements, automobile, bottling, boots and shoes and brushes, chemicals, metals, clothing, flowers, food, furniture, fur, hay and grain, refrigeration, iron and steel, leather, optical goods, paints and oils, leather, real estate, purchasing, general retailing, rubber, textiles and warehousing.

Efforts to further state legislation for the establishment of arbitration practices similar to those provided for under the federal law led to the enactment of an arbitration statute in Louisiana and to progress toward that end in 13 other states, according to the report.

Must Be Enforceable</



## HOME WELFARE SOLUTION LAID UPON CHURCHES

Federal Council Publishes  
Report on "Ideals of Love  
and Marriage"

Insistence upon continuing the standards of permanence and fidelity in marriage and a firm stand against any experiment with companionate marriage, easier divorce or freer sex relations are set forth in a report on "Ideals of Love and Marriage" by a committee of the Federal Churches of Christ in America. The committee admonishes the churches to ponder their opportunities for broader and more intimate service in social and economic welfare affecting the home.

The report is the first of a series to be made by the council's committee on marriage and home, consisting of 24 clerical and lay members, under chairmanship of Bishop James Cannon Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, undertaking to state in uniform and authoritative form the position of churches in the United States.

Some outstanding statements in it are:

"The ideal of a marriage for life is the only union which the church can teach."

"The Christian ideal of marriage can make no compromise with lax sex relations."

"The child needs the divinest home earth can offer."

"Most young people rise splendidly to responsibility, and this fact gives promise that the homes of generations yet to be will be better than those of today."

**Within Church's Province**

"No form of marriage approaches the ideal or is worthy to persist which does not place the woman beside the man in full equality, or which does not hold to a pure and faithful love by each as the deeper basis of union."

The report holds that the church "has much to answer for in the present unsettled condition of the home," and says, "Preaching until recently has been disproportionately doctrinal and general, and the clergy as a rule have not given themselves to the social and economic struggle for the lives of the hard-pressed masses of the population, which is so directly related to the strength and beauty of the home. Such matters as a living wage, a shorter workday, housing for people with small incomes and protection of working mothers still seem, to great numbers of Christians, as not a real part of the Christian task."

"Countless young people in this land have seen in marriage not only a monogamous relationship but an inspiring vision of devoted loyalty and lifelong companionship between one man and one woman."

**Good Management Essential**

"Marriages are frequently made unhappy or fall by the wayside short of successful accomplishment because of poverty or financial mismanagement. Fortunately one of the great achievements of modern times is the realization that poverty is remediable. Its roots lie deep in the social order and ramify in all directions—low wages, unemployment, improvidence, sickness, vice, lack of training and overstrain of the family income by too many children."

"But the home is possibly as frequently unsettled by preventable difficulties such as mismanagement, or extravagance of husband or wife, or by the wife having nothing for herself except such money as is given her by a husband who keeps the family income in his own control. Closely related to the financial requirements and adjustments of happy marriages is training of the prospective wife and, to an extent, of the husband also, in home economics; for in the home of the future even more than the past as more women do work outside the home, most husbands and wives must work together at the tasks of the home and both must understand them. The tendency is toward simpler living and a larger freedom."

"The home is doubly secure when the husband and wife keep their ideals with God's strength; when children learn to pray at their mother's knee, but also hear their fathers say with them their evening prayers; when the family go to church together. The child needs the divinest home earth can offer. He lives by love as much as by food and drink."

**Clear Teaching Demanded**

The discussion of companionate marriage is preceded by an uncompromising denunciation of laxity in sex relations. "No matter how great its compassion for youth, or how swift its redemptive action, the church must speak as did Christ to the woman whom he refused to condemn to death, but to whom he said, 'Go and sin no more.'"

"Companionate marriage gives a wrong start to marriage by the ideal which it holds before the young. Instead of lifelong companionship, which purposes to overcome all difficulties and welcomes children, it starts with self-regarding motives and raises doubt as to the future."

"This much can be said about divorce by mutual consent, as proposed in companionate marriage. Easy divorce is of greater concern to women than to men. Possibly women love more deeply and permanently than men. Women are tied to children as men can never be, and most women are badly handicapped for vocations other than home making after years of work in the home. Under divorce by mutual consent women almost inevitably find them-

selves quickly at a disadvantage. This is shown by the experience of Russia.

**Time Needed for Decision**

"The question also arises whether there is likelihood that companionate marriage would really accomplish the objects which it seeks, especially with the young, and whether it would seriously diminish illicit relationships. Very early marriages, such as advocated, are likely to be impulsive and inconsiderate, whereas what youth needs is greater maturity and longer acquaintance before marriage, better training for its responsibilities and a stronger voluntary discipline."

"For these reasons the committee find themselves strongly opposed to the proposal of companionate marriage. They believe that its effects would be anti-social. The sex instinct is not to be set free but to be held under control. Marriage should set out to be permanent. Companionate is a noble word, but all that it connotes of comradeship exists between every man and woman who are well matched. The word is so rich in meaning that it should not be degraded by being fastened to any form of trial marriage, but increasingly associated with permanent and successful marriage."

**Enrichment of Living**

The committee begins its specific recommendations with this: "It is manifest that the church should lift up the Christian ideal of marriage with all the power of its great influence, and that it should throw about it every possible religious sanction. Especially should the church emphasize the sterner obligations of marriage, the difficulties which may be expected, and develop the will to meet them. The ideal of a marriage for life is the only union which the church can teach."

"Divorce, even when allowed by the church, must be looked upon as a tragic and humiliating failure. Marriage which has children in mind, the right of children to happy homes, the joys of parenthood and the great meaning of marriage for the enrichment of life, must have a new place in preaching, and in the entire program of the church."

**Shifting of Children's Care**

The report notes with apprehension a tendency among well-to-do people to shift the care of children to maids, governesses, and special schools, and with more poignant concern the prevalence of homes in which working mothers, often deserted or widowed, are still obliged to be absent when children come home from school.

"Employers, especially in highly competitive industries such as textiles, should be warned against wages so low as to require the additional wage of the mother in the factory to maintain the home, and against encouraging mothers to leave their little children during the day," the committee urges, adding, "No mother should have to work away from home at night."

"However, it should be remarked that the mother tends to be out of the home as well as in it, and for her children's sake as well as her own. Accumulating experience seems to indicate that a modified home, with the parents still occupying the most important roles, but with larger service from others, is likely to come in the future."

**Responsibility of Fathers**

"It should also be said that the home needs the presence and co-operation of the father as well as of the mother. The rearing of children is extremely exacting and confusing, and the mother should have the ungrudging and intelligent assistance of her husband. The children need the contribution which he has to make to their training, and the happiness of his companionship."

"Churches can do very much more than they are now doing to lessen the unhappiness and to arrest the collapse of breaking homes. The chief problems of marriage are subject to spiritual treatment. Sympathy, faith, prayer, friendship, the help of God; these would restore many a home or bring happiness where there is now discontent and humiliation."

"Young people are themselves the court of last resort in all these matters except as marriage is regulated by the state. They must take responsibility for the integrity of the home."

**Home Meets Time's Test**

"Society need not fear for the ultimate future of monogamic marriage. The home is not an artificial institution but has grown out of the deepest and longest experiences of the race. We have but to lift up our eyes as we go about to have visual demonstration of the strength of family life in America. Homes everywhere, even if many of them are unstable, 27,000,000 of them in the United States alone. They dot every landscape of the open country. They group together in villages and towns, and the sheer mass of them in great cities, packed together in tenements and spreading like a vast army into the suburbs speak of the eager hearts that build them and the power of the forces which assure their future."

**New Material Is Believed to Heighten Skyscrapers**

CHICAGO (AP)—A new tile, six times as light and more than twice as fire resistant as that now in use was described before the American Ceramic Society by Prof. George A. Messersmith.

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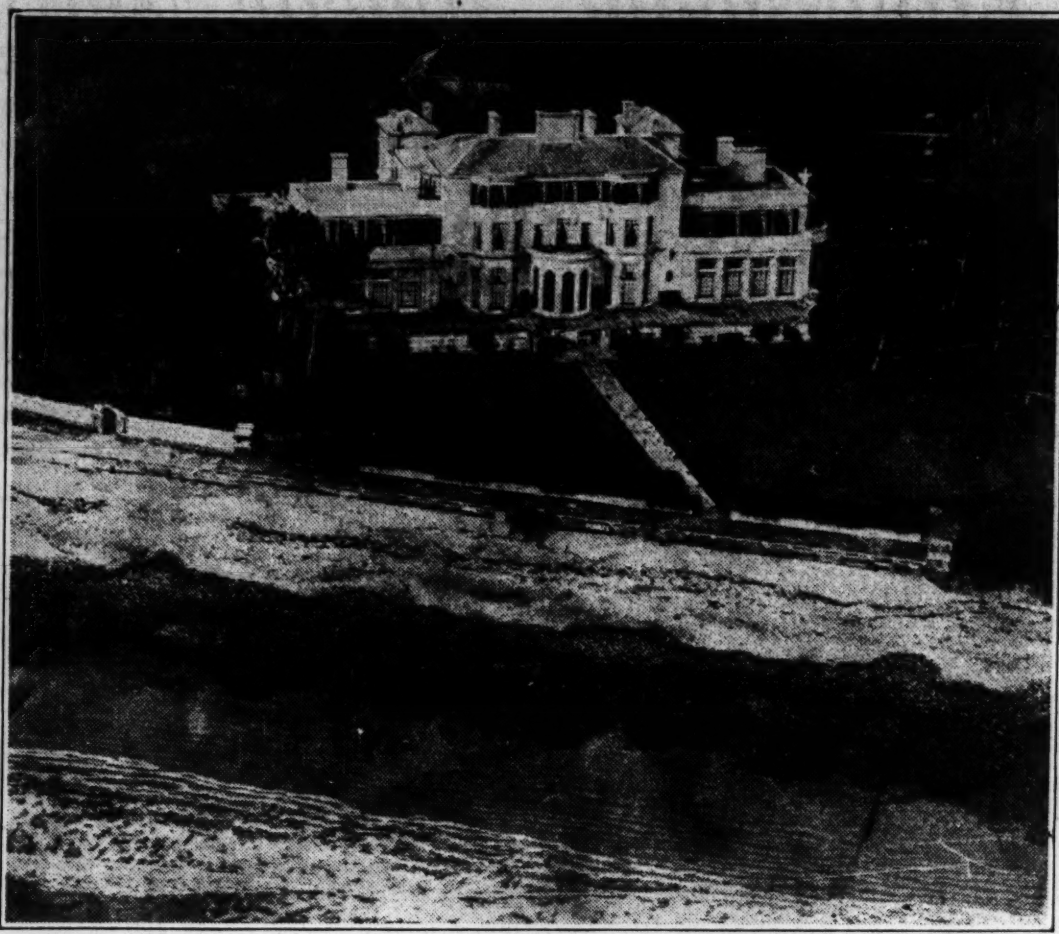
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## House on Sussex Coast Where King George Is Staying



BOGNOR, ENG. (AP)—KING GEORGE HAS COME TO CRAIGWELL HOUSE FOR A REST.

THE people of Sussex are gratified at the choice of Craigwell House, Bognor, the residence of Sir Arthur du Cros, as the spot where King George is to spend the next few weeks. Here His Majesty can have sea breezes and as much sunshine as can be obtained anywhere in England during February. Craigwell House is a Victorian stone mansion, upon which, during the last few years, £100,000 is reported to have been spent. It has a sun parlor—of which not one English house in fifty can boast—a picture gallery of old masters, electric baths, and some 14 acres of wooded grounds. The King's rooms, in the front of the house, are only about a hundred yards from the sea.

Bole of Ohio State University who predicted that the new material would permit creation of buildings more than 100 stories high. The new material, invented by a Chicago man, is not injured by water when red hot, is proof against acid and weather, and will not lose its shape or deteriorate with age. Professor Bole said. It can be sawed or bored and made into shapes not possible with present materials.

## PROVINCE TO EXAMINE MINE PROSPECTUSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Legislation designed to protect investors in British Columbia mines is being introduced in the Provincial Legislature by the Government. It will force all new mining companies to file copies of their prospectuses with the mines department as soon as they are issued so that the department may act immediately against any misleading statements about mineral properties.

The new law is designed to speed up the issuance of official statements and so prevent "wild cat" promotions from obtaining the public's money before they can be quashed.

## Graft Cleanup in South Viewed as Hoover's Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

thorough and comprehensive, the committee, with the assistance of Mr. Moses, is asking for an extension of authority and finances. Although no plans have been made to this end, Mr. Brookhart has in mind inquiring into patronage matters in other besides southern states. He is known to have received information from some western and several northern states.

The encouragement that Mr. Brookhart has received from Mr. Hoover has inspired him and the committee to make an exhaustive survey of the patronage problem. Mr. Brookhart contemplates a comprehensive report on the subject when the committee has completed its work. He has already made up his mind on the need of a drastic reform of the patronage system as at present

operated, under the so-called "referee system."

**Would Choose by Merit**

Under the "referee system," local party bosses select the choice for post office and other political jobs from a list of names certified by the civil service. Mr. Brookhart would have the civil service make the choice, from the applicant standing highest on their list, with ratings arrived at through competitive examinations.

Mr. Brookhart feels confident that Mr. Hoover is in accord with him on the merits of such a reform.

The Iowa Senator is understood to have discussed the proposal with the President-elect and to have met with approval. Mr. Hoover, it was stated, expressed strongly the need of revision of the method of handling patronage in southern states.

Early in his presidential campaign,

Mr. Hoover made it known that he desired to reorganize the Republican Party in the South. He was said to have approved the Howard prosecution. According to friends, the President-elect has declared that there could be no real southern Republican organization unless existing political evils within were eliminated.

**Change Seen Already**

Mr. Hoover's friends are firm in their contention that he will institute a very sweeping re-organization of the Republican Party in the South. They assert that the change is already under way, pointing out that a new type of party leadership has already come to the fore in these states. Such men as Henry W. Anderson of Virginia, Mr. Cramer of North Carolina, Glenn Skipper of Florida, C. H. Houston of Tennessee, M. O. Dunning of South Carolina are mentioned as the type Mr. Hoover favors. They are replacing leaders who ran party affairs in these states for many years.

Mr. Hoover's cleaning up of Republican leadership and management in the South is of particular interest in connection with the stand of the Anti-Smith Democrats in this section, who are demanding a retirement from leadership in their party of all those who supported the wet-Tamm presidential candidate.

At a recent conference in Lynchburg, Va., the Virginia anti-Smith forces decided to withhold affiliation with either political party until they had satisfied themselves as to their platform and candidates. The Republican organization of Virginia has offered to go in a coalition with the anti-Smith Democrats on a state ticket in the elections this year.

## KINDERGARTEN VALUE PROVED BY SURVEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Following a survey of the existing kindergartens, Dr. David E. Weglein, superintendent of public instruction, has announced that the results have been so favorable that kindergartens will be established in connection with all the public schools as soon as quarters can be provided.

Results of the survey show that the kindergartens are a great assistance to children entering the first grades. Dr. Weglein said, and that conclusions were reached through actual comparison of the work of first-grade pupils who had kindergarten training and those who did not.

**CUP GIVEN TO GEORGIA BOY**

ATLANTA, Ga.—Charles N. Long of Bremen, Halderson County corn grower, who won the Southern Railway System's corn cup as the producer of the best 10 ears of corn in the South in 1928, received the handsome trophy from the hand of Gov. L. G. Hardman of Georgia in the executive offices in the State Capitol. Exhibits from the eight states of the South served by the Southern were collected.

## Non-Partisan Government Test Succeeds in Rochester, N. Y.

Public Affairs Too Important for Party Strife,  
Jacobstein Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Government, the greatest of all "big businesses," is now beginning to look forward to the time when it will no longer select its "general managers" and its "superintendents" merely because they happen to be Republicans or Democrats, in the opinion of Meyer Jacobstein, formerly professor of economics at the University of Rochester and now member of the House of Representatives.

Jacobstein sees in the United States a nation which is searching for other qualifications in its leaders than party affiliation alone. Ability, he finds, is beginning to tower above the elephant, the donkey and the other symbols of political cabalism.

Herbert Hoover, Representative Jacobstein holds, presents the outstanding example of the national scope of this non-partisan movement, foreshadowing the wane of party politics.

"Mr. Hoover's victory was not a victory for the Republican party," he declared. "It was a victory for the man."

Mr. Jacobstein is a Democrat, but the seat in the House of Representatives which he is now occupying for a third term has been returned to him by a strongly Republican district. In both his academic and his governmental activities he has emphasized the necessity of non-partisan action on important social, moral and economic issues.

"The voters of the United States are beginning to think of the United States Government as a huge corporation, in the affairs of which each citizen exercises an important part," he told a Monitor correspondent.

"In Rochester next fall we will vote the non-partisan ballot," he added. "We will vote for men rather

than parties, and other communities are doing the same thing." The non-partisan election in Rochester bears the sanction of the courts. The city some time ago adopted its new charter, containing a provision permitting the holding of elections on non-partisan lines. In subsequent litigation the Court of Appeals upheld the charter and the non-partisan election provisions.

The importance of this decision, it was said here, lies in the fact that it sustains the right of any city in the State, under the home-rule system, to hold its election on non-partisan lines if it desires to do so.

This aspect of the decision was emphasized at the Conference of Mayors of New York State, which considered legislation now pending before the Legislature. Among the measures was one to abolish the direct primary in all cities in the State, substituting the non-partisan election.

The legislation was disapproved by the conference, but one of the major reasons given for this action was that under the present laws each city has the right to remove the political complexion of its elections.

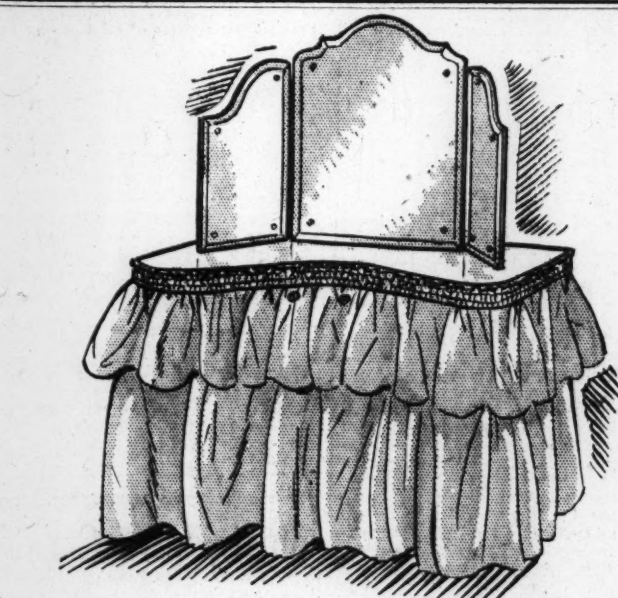
It was indicated, however, that the non-partisan scheme will draw the fire of political leaders because it would make it more difficult for them to hold their party organizations together. On this ground, it was said, the move has received the tacit opposition of Tammany Hall.

## TEACHERS USE CASE SYSTEM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A case system for educational administration built along the same lines as that used in law schools, has been started at Teachers College, Columbia University, by Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, professor of educational administration.

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## BELMAISON'S CHARMING COLLECTION of Dressing Tables is Lowered

IT is illuminating to see throughout Belmaison's collection of dressing tables how variously charm and good taste have found expression. If, for example, the draped dressing table for a French or American bedroom is in question, here are numbers of different shapes and sizes all ready in chintz and taffeta.

Moreover, the Chintz Rooms' great stocks of old fabrics... old *toiles de Jouy* and old embroidered silks... provide endless possibilities in the matter of the specially made example. Among these draped

tables are kidney-shaped types with gate and five drawers and plain glass or mirrored top, on which to stand a three-fold decorative mirror. The type with straight front and two drawers. The kidney-shaped table draped with gauze over silk. A delightfully quaint little one-drawer example in glazed chintz that would be especially attractive in a maple bedroom. And a very large straight-front example with gate... specially made for a large wall or window space. This is 56 inches long by 23 inches wide.

## Various English Dressing Tables

For the smaller room in which the draped table may seem too bouffant there are beautifully faithful reproductions of old French *poudres*... Louis XV with their slim *pieds de biche*, and straight little *Directoire* ones with simply inlaid tops. Kidney shaped *Directoire* tables with a shelf below are also excellent as dressing tables.

For the English bedroom there is the small mahogany sofa table, so much used as a dressing table in English country houses, drawn up against a window. And this exists in Belmaison in several attractive versions, faithful reproductions of the originals.

cas of 18th Century originals. Then there is the small bow-front buffet type, also much used as a dressing table in England, with a reproduction of a shaving mirror. And the walnut knee-hole type with a reproduction of an old Queen Anne shaving mirror. There are maple tables with turned legs and five drawers, exact copies of early American originals. And very charming painted examples with three drawers above and ample space below in the form of cupboards. And this is far indeed from including all the types to be found here! All very greatly lowered during the sale.

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## THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

## "Robespierre" Is Similar to "1812"

IN PLACE of Walter Damrosch's regular Saturday evening symphony concert last week at 8 o'clock, the famous radio missionary of good music directed a similar program for the General Electric Company an hour later. These concerts are to be a regular weekly feature, and they will be distributed through a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company.

As far as the concert last Saturday went, it was just another one of the Damrosch series which music lovers have grown to anticipate at the end of each week. The orchestra, as before, was recruited largely from the ranks of the original New York Symphony, which has merged with the older Philharmonic. The conductor's explanatory remarks were as illuminating and concise as usual, and the choice of numbers was made with his accustomed care.

To introduce the new series, Mr. Damrosch began with a rather longer opening talk than usual, in which he spoke of the significance of the radio concert and of the different musical movements represented in the program to follow.

The most interesting number was Litolff's "Robespierre" overture, in which a thrilling picture of French Revolution days and of the different respects the effects are closely allied to those used by Tchaikovsky in his popular "1812." Because of this, "Robespierre" was well chosen for its appeal to the average listener. The introduction of phrases from the Marseillaise was one of these points of similarity.

In marked contrast to this turbulence of musical emotion was the Larchetto from Beethoven's Second Symphony, with its satisfying solidity and repose. The other numbers included Grieg's "Heart's Wounds," Moszkowski's "Perpetual Motion," and Schubert's "Marche Militaire."

Mr. Damrosch is just starting on a vacation of several weeks and during his absence other prominent conductors will take charge of this hour. Beethoven's "Second Symphony" has been recorded by Sir Thomas Beecham and the London Symphony in Columbia Album Set 45. On Victor 4022 the Philadelphia Simphonetta has played Grieg's "Heart's Wounds."

## The Listener Speaks

QUITE an individual type of radio entertainment has been developed in the Collier's Hour at 8:15 on Sunday evenings. While assorted musical numbers and talks by prominent people are included in the program, the most interesting features are the dramatized versions of short stories to be found in each week's issue of the magazine.

It is a broad concept of advertising which prompts the proprietors of this hour to offer the current contents of Collier's to the listening public in this way. The skill with which the stories are adapted and presented is certainly calculated to develop a very cordial feeling toward the publication. In a program of this type the very advertising matter itself is necessarily of interest, since the contents of any good magazine or review must appeal to the average reader and listener.

Last Sunday Samuel Merwin's good story of the trials of theatrical production, "You Never Know," was given a very clever presentation. The voices of the characters had been carefully chosen with a view to sufficient contrast to make distinction easy even in the face of the tendency

of most loudspeakers and talking picture novices to give the same tone to the speech of every player. The importance of this point in the production of radio plays is increasingly apparent with every new presentation of this type.

In another dramatized tale from the same issue of Colliers the fact that one of the chief characters was Chinese aided in the effectiveness of this audible character separation. This story, "Three and a Match," by Emma Lindsay Squier, was reminiscent of "The Silent House" in some respects and was an interesting example of the difficulties of presenting a mystery play through sound alone. It was well done but it is evident that there is room for much development in this line. It is necessary to use great skill in suggesting the nature of the settings and action through the dialogue alone. The sounds of the climax became a little more confused than was necessary to convey the right impression.

Those who enjoy military music have a strong diet of this kind in the Stetson Parade programs at 6 each Sunday. The last one was devoted exclusively to Sousa. The composer's life and activities were interestingly summarized between the playing of a number of his most famous marches, which were introduced in the order of their composition for the most part.

These hours are heard through the WJZ and WEAF networks, respectively.

## History of NBC

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
Washington  
STATISTICAL story of the National Broadcasting Company, now only two years and two months of age and linking 58 stations throughout the United States in its networks, evoked great interest at the House hearings on radio when its president, Merlin Hall Aylesworth, testified recently.

Mr. Aylesworth told the committee that the inception of the great chain was born in the mind of Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Co. Fifty per cent of its stock is owned by Radio Corporation of America, thirty per cent by General Electric and twenty per cent by the Westinghouse Company.

Starting with only \$160,000 in commercial accounts, that is, the so-called "sponsored program," it has obtained a revenue of \$11,000,000 in the 26 months of its being and has 90 commercial clients. It spends \$5,000,000 a year on program talent and \$2,000,000 annually on the telephone lines connecting member stations, which range from coast to coast and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico.

At the end of 1927, the National Broadcasting Company revealed a deficit of \$300,000, but this was made up by the parent companies because of the increased sales of radio-receiving sets, tubes and parts that resulted from the introduction of chain broadcasting on a large scale. During 1928 the \$300,000 of revenue derived from each of the two major political parties helped the chain to earn a profit. It enters 1929 only about \$200,000 "in the red," according to Mr. Aylesworth.

The companies owning the network have cheerfully borne its expense of operation and expansion because each addition of a new station within 30 days has led to increased sales of radio apparatus in the communities served by that station. It is costing the chain about \$800,000 to lease for three years the connecting telephone link that now enables the Pacific coast string of stations to obtain programs from New York.

Whereas the National Broadcasting Company can afford to operate at a deficit, it has brought out at the hearings that the Columbia Broadcasting System, which is independently owned, represents a commercial venture that must earn a return on investment. Recently the CBS, in expanding its service to most of the United States, announced that it was sinking \$2,500,000 in the purchase of its key transmitter in New York and in the leasing of lines.

Member stations of the NBC receive \$50 an hour for the "sponsored" programs they broadcast. The so-called "sustaining" programs, those staged by the chain itself, are received by the station upon paying a line charge that is approximately \$45 an hour.

## "This Is Uncle Damrosch"

"Uncle Damrosch," as he introduces himself to the children, is away. After a strenuous fall and winter season with the children Friday mornings and the grown-ups Saturday nights, Walter Damrosch is taking a well-earned vacation.

The extension of the NBC to the coast brought his informative as well as entertaining Saturday evening to the listeners out there who have responded in unprecedented numbers. Enthusiasm over his programs, many of them say his hour is the best feature of the week. But as a noted comedian says, "You ain't heard nothing yet!"

Unless you have heard Walter Damrosch talk to the youngsters, you haven't heard anything yet, as far as easily received education is concerned. Good, indeed, are the evening programs, yet the morning programs are even better.

Mr. Damrosch has his classes divided up into several grades and whether or not it is any indication of the writer's ability to receive either music or information, the program is the most appreciated and understood. For instance in the following:

"Good morning, children! This is Uncle Damrosch speaking. You may not know me so well now but pretty soon you will know when this voice speaks to you Friday mornings you will say, 'Why, here is our Uncle Damrosch!'"

"Now this morning we will take up the overture. An overture is just like a door. Suppose you should see a beautiful white door all covered with gold and silver and pretty jewels, and knew that beyond that doorway there was a fairyland waiting as soon as you opened the door, that door would be the overture, or the opening."

And so he goes. "At this with a very different color in his voice than we hear Saturday evening. The accent is the same, but the inflections are greater, the German paternal

touch is felt and "Uncle Damrosch" becomes just the big, lovable uncle who tells such pretty stories and shows how all the instruments sound all by themselves before he plays the nice music.

If the Pacific coast listeners like "Uncle Damrosch," they would love "Uncle Damrosch." Here is a feature which should surely be sent through to the coast. Of course, the present hour would have to be changed but if it was put on from 2 to 3 p. m., eastern time, it would still be the school hour of 11 to 12, Pacific time.

In the absence of Mr. Damrosch the RCA Educational Hour, as it is called, for Friday morning, will feature early American music by vocal and instrumental artists from the National Music League with brief introductory remarks by Alice Keith of the RCA division of education.

The complete program follows:

America, the First Half  
Yankee Doodle  
The Girl I Left Behind Me  
Don Juan Minuet  
Minuet in F Major  
Sir Roger de Coverly  
My Days Have Been So Wonderful  
Over the Hills  
America, the Beautiful  
Hail Song  
Tenor solo, Robert Elwyn  
Serenade  
Prelude to "The Marriage of Figaro"  
Blackbird Sittin' on a Rail  
Round-Up Lullaby  
Tenor solo, Robert Elwyn  
Negro Spirituals  
From the Cantata "The Golden Rule"  
Violin solo, Leon Goldman  
This program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WRZ, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WJW, WJR, KFKX, KWK, WHO, WOV, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, WHAS, WSM, WSB, WBT, WRVA, WTJM, KSTP, KOA, WSMB, WRC, WJAX and WMC.

## Max Dolin Offering

Opening with Saint-Saens' bold and vigorous "March Heroique," the Pacific Little Symphony Orchestra will be heard in a concert under the direction of Max Dolin, in the second of the series of programs originating in the San Francisco studios of the NBC and distributed through its nationwide network. Following this, the orchestra will play "In a Garden," the fourth movement of Goldmark's alluring and colorful "Rural Wedding Suite."

The flute which is an interesting instrument on the radio because of its fundamentally pure and delicate note is here represented in an arrangement with the orchestra of Monique's "Pan and the Syrinx" with Willard Flashman as the soloist.

Perhaps the most interesting selection is Georges Bizet's "Petite Suite d'Orchestra, Jeux d'Enfants," a group of five children's pieces. The original suite contains 12 pieces, five of which are orchestrated and the remaining seven of which are piano duets.

This program goes on the air from 1 to 2 p. m., Pacific time, which is 4 to 5 p. m., eastern time, over KOMO and KGO on the coast and through an eastern network headed by WJZ.

## MEXICAN PRESIDENT ESCAPES RAIL BOMB

Crowds Show Sympathy for Obregon's Assassin

MEXICO CITY (P)—Great excitement prevailed here following the dynamiting of the train on which President Emilio Portes Gil was returning from Tampico, the discovery of an exploded bomb in the campaign headquarters of Aaron Saenz, presidential candidate, and near-riots accompanying the execution and funeral of Jose de Leon Toral, General Obregon's assassin.

The bombing of President Portes Gil's train took place as the locomotive passed over a bridge in the desert wilderness in the eastern part of the State of Quintana Roo, between Comonfort and Rincon, south of San Luis Potosi. The locomotive was partly destroyed, two coaches back of it were thrown from the tracks and the fireman in the locomotive perished. A special train was dispatched from Queretaro to enable the Presidential party to continue the journey to Mexico City.

Police officials estimated that 100,000 persons lined the long route from the home of Toral's parents to the Spanish cemetery at Tacubaya. The crowds were in anything but a peaceful mood. They shouted "Viva Toral" and "Viva Cristo Rey" (long live Christ, the king), and openly jeered the police.

## Cranberry Meringue Pie

LISTEN in to the broadcast of the American Sugar Refining Company at 11 A. M. tomorrow over Station WBZ by Mrs. Goudiss, Director of the Forecast Radio School of Cookery, for this recipe.

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## Night Air Mail Pilot Flies Antarctic Seas



DEAN C. SMITH

## PRINCIPIAN PILOTS BYRD PLANE ON FIRST FLIGHT IN ANTARCTICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Principians—graduates and undergraduates—are watching with particular interest the progress of the Byrd expedition, for the pilot who handled the controls of Commander Byrd's plane on the first exploration flight in Antarctica was Dean C. Smith, a student of Principia Academy from 1912 to 1917. Mr. Smith was a member of Principia's football team and a popular student. In 1917 he enlisted in the army air service and after the Armistice became a mail pilot. His route for a number of years was between Omaha and Chicago, but when Commander Byrd selected him to join the South Pole expedition Mr. Smith was flying the night mail from Cleveland, O., to New York.

## NATIONAL ORIGINS ACT SUPPORTED BY LEGION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—The American Legion went officially on record as favoring the national origins provision of the Immigration Act in testimony presented before the Senate Committee on Immigration. John Thomas Taylor, vice-chairman, national legislative committee, American Legion, opposed the present basis of the 1890 census for choosing the quotas on the ground that it selected immigrants on the basis of the foreign born in the United States rather than on the basis of the total population. He said: "Any system of selecting immigrants based upon the foreign born population at any particular period is open to the charge of discrimination and justly so. But to base quotas upon the national origin of the entire nation cannot be open to the charge of discrimination, for under such a plan the newest immigrant coming to our shores stands upon the same footing as the descendants of those who came here 300 years ago and founded this nation in the wilderness."

BUFFALOES SHIPPED TO ITALY  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WAINWRIGHT, Alta.—Three buffaloes from the government park at Wainwright are now en route to Italy, where they will be placed in one of the state parks. Prior to their long journey overseas they were segregated for three weeks, during which time they underwent a taming process. The animals were shipped to the Royal Italian Government.

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## Worcester Firm Finds 13-Month Calendar Successful Since 1918

Graton & Knight Reports System Was Adapted With Surprising Ease, and Meets Almost All Requirements for Simpler Bookkeeping

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WORCESTER, Mass.—While the supporters of a 13-month calendar are presenting their theories as to its advantages, a large manufacturing plant of this city is looking back over a decade of actual experience under the now widely advocated system which it says was "adapted with surprising ease" and conducted with "negligible friction" and complete economic justification.

The Graton & Knight Company, which inaugurated a 13-month calendar in its business in 1918, says that one of the scheme's manifest benefits shows itself immediately in the bookkeeping. Row upon row the series figures stand, comparable at a glance. No subservient finger tabulations or secretive "30 days hath September," are necessary to compare the business of June with that of December, for both are alike or at least equal—each having 28 days.

Paul H. Wilson, secretary of the company, recounted other benefits of the plan: an aid to employees who budget, for instance. It is impossible for any lone company to adopt the proposed new calendar in toto, he said, but should it be adopted universally its benefits would be great.

"The business world has fallen into the habit of paying its bills on the tenth of each month," began Mr. Wilson. "But if everyone lived 13-month years, the machine of business would be fed 13 times instead of 12."

"The Graton & Knight Company, for instance, annually does more than \$1,000,000 worth of business. Surely it would take no mathematician to grasp the fact that with a faster turn-over of this million, even greater business could be handled with less money."

"In the matter of holidays, too, the 13-month plan favored by George Eastman of Rochester as chairman of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification, would benefit the business world mightily. All holidays would be rearranged to fall on Monday. When, as recently, Dec. 25 and New Years fall on a Tuesday, business on Monday is in a semi-suspended state and a day is wasted for both employer and employee.

"The company still receives its bank statement and sends statements to customers on the first of the old month," he continued. "It is accomplished easily enough, although naturally we would prefer sending them on the first of our own month and receiving resultingly quicker replies."

"Our principal objection to the plan is that once in every six or seven years it is necessary to have December a five-week month, and all internal bookkeeping equipment marked to this effect. Universal adoption of the 13-month calendar would eliminate this. It is not the cost of 13-month bookkeeping is greater. We do not find it so. And if it did cost more we would simply continue and say it was worth the difference."

HONDURAN BORDER PATROLLED  
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—The Government has sent an expeditionary force of 500 men under command of Gen. Jose Maria Reina, into the southern and eastern districts of Honduras to patrol the territory against possible advances of rebel forces from Nicaragua, it is announced. The expedition also will act to prevent any resistance on the part of former government military officials who have been ordered to turn over their posts to officials named by the newly inaugurated Government.

HEADS ART INSTITUTE  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The John Herron Art Institute here announces the appointment of Wilbur D. Peat as director of the institute.

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## Rare Books Sale Fails to Attract Record High Prices

Schweizer's Second Folio of Shakespeare Brings \$1800; "Tristram Shandy," \$2550

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK —Extremely low prices, as viewed from the standard set by the Jerome Kern sale, were realized at the sale of the library of Raymond J. Schweizer of Darien, Conn., just held at the Anderson Galleries.

Mr. Schweizer did not have a large library, but he had a select one in which were several items of interest to the modern collector. His second folio of Shakespeare was bought by James F. Drake for \$1800, and for a copy of Smollett's "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle," A. J. Scheuer paid \$1225, and for Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," \$2550. These prices compare with \$750 for second folio of Shakespeare; \$1500 for "Peregrine Pickle" and \$12,500 for "Tristram Shandy" in the Jerome Kern sale.

Moderns fared badly at the hands of the buyers. The top price fetched by any of these was \$1900, which the Brick Row Book Shop paid for Kipling's "Echoes," annotated by the author and giving the name of the author he parodied. The same buyer got "Departmental Duties" for \$675. It brought \$900 in the Kern sale. "Letters of Marquis" fetched \$115, as against \$325 in the Kern sale; the "Jungle Books" \$180, as against \$475 at the Kern sale. Mr. Drake paid \$750 for "Simple Simon," and the Brick Row got Stephens's "Crock of Gold" at \$125. Stevenson's "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" went to Mr. Drake for \$55.

A beautiful fifteenth century Latin manuscript of a breviary with calendar fetched \$1050 from the Brick Row. The Chaucerhead Book Shop paid \$550 for Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."



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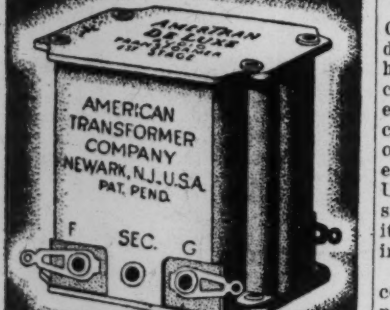
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# Art News and Comment

## Modernist Prints in New York

By RALPH FLINT

AFTER a lapse of several seasons the Keppel Galleries are resuming their series of "Modern Prints" with a fine display of etchings and lithographs by various printmakers responsible for the breaking away from the academic traditions of nineteenth century art. On other occasions when the Keppel portfolios have been ransacked in the name of modernism, the examples chosen were preponderantly French, but this year the addition of several new names on the English and American side of the list makes the distribution considerably more even.

Cezanne, that pivotal point for modernism, is here with his luminous "The Bathers" lithographed in colors, Delacroix, Daubigny, Degas, Gauguin, up through Picasso and Pissarro and Derrin carry the French story of revolt against tradition, while Shannon, Laura Knight, Vernon Hill, and Nevinson (for Great Britain) and Hart, Bellows, Flinn, Davies, Cassatt, Biddle and Kent (for the United States) are ranged alongside in diversified array. Such a résumé of "modern" bravos is always welcome to the present-day student of the fine arts, and it is one to trace step by step the various ramifications of the new movements that have come into being since the Romantics started the ball rolling back in the days of Delacroix and Courbet.

Leon Kroll

Among the new exhibitions is Leon Kroll's display of recent work at the Rehn Galleries. Mr. Kroll comes back from France with the best showing he has ever made. A group of landscapes done in and about his Mediterranean home, depicting vistas by land and sea of surpassing loveliness, argue rising talents. New color harmonies, a more fertile imagination in the ordering of his patterns, and a less conscious managing of accent and beat is noticeable in these canvases. There has always been a touch of *féte champêtre* in Kroll's painting, and he has been fortunate indeed in finding such an ideally suited painting ground as this old French town and headland. His figure pieces and portrait heads are also gaining in technical statement of fact, and a more architectonic feeling has crept into the purely structural side of his work. Style and a more impersonal reading of character is replacing the rather sentimental conditioning of much of Mr. Kroll's earlier portraiture, the new work recalling more than once the impassive, dignified manner of Eugene Speicher's figure painting.

Guy Pene du Bois

Guy Pene du Bois, satirist, is at the Kraushaar Galleries at an arresting group of canvases that give upon the modern scene with all the fresh impact of a lively pictorial imagination and a sharp eye for the triate and trivial. Mr. Du Bois has long led the slender band of American lampooners with his bluntly stated findings on the vagaries of this world, and his drawings and paintings have been keenly relished by those who do not mind being led up to the merciless mirrors of the satirist. He has carved out his puppets with an almost inimitable seeing all around them and their absurdities, lighting them with mordant shafts of quick investigation, or dropping about them murky veils of oblivion. Now comes a new note. A softer, more atmospheric treatment is to be felt in these newer canvases. A structural looseness, a lighter touch, a more lifting accent is to be felt, which undoubtedly will come in time to enhance his work considerably. Something of Forain's lightning-like release of line, something of Peter Arno's brisk assembly of facts will be very nicely into this painter's new estate, and

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constructed. The sculpture runs toward oversize portrait heads, Boris Korotkov's impression of Tolstoy being outstanding.

The Paris Ateliers of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art are showing a selection of students' work at the Anderson Galleries. This overseas part of Frank A. Parsons' New York organization is for advanced work in design and is used by the school as a center for European historical research. The work is, as might be expected from Parsons students, of more than usual interest, and the Parisian touch is evident in much of the work. A series of imaginative designs depicting the curiosities of dress of bygone days through the agency of an amusing romance is only one of the many items worthy of note. Two ballet designs by Carin Mason are also outstanding. If the work of the Paris branch was perhaps something of the robust pictorial attack and fresh imagination of the home group, it makes up for such lack through its advanced sophistication in technical skill and in a more romantic mood. Out of the many paintings represented, A. Archipov comes nearest to making any kind of a favorable impression, although A. N. Kozlov's large scene of uprising is impressively

## A Serbo-Greek Sculptor

London

WORK of a Serbo-Greek sculptor, M. Sava Botzaris, mainly portraits, is being shown at the French Gallery, London. M. Botzaris models broadly and with a violent eye on what might be called the "telling" value of structural idiosyncrasies. He is at his best when his model provides him with material for caricature.

It is as though he had decided that any one characteristic feature can, if sufficiently emphasized, disclose a complete human being, but that when such a "keynote" is missing, there is less of interest to express. For the more subtle outlines of personality together with the refinements of modeling in which these can be conveyed appear to be purposely ignored by him.

This is the art of the alert and nimble-witted caricaturist rather than that of the sculptor, pure and simple, and viewed with this in mind, it can be enjoyed for its raciness and vigorous effectiveness. There is certainly a place in art for three-dimensional caricature. M. Botzaris's point to its being his by right.

From this point of view, his brilliantly grotesque bust of Mr. Ernest Thesiger is the success of his exhibition, and his version of George Bernard Shaw the most original and humorous comment—in the newspaper manner—in it. The latter is shown as a gigantic Totem-pole (scale being indicated by a small figure of the actor who first acted the part of the Dauphin in "St. Joan") has become a long drawn-out oval, inclined on one willy hand and supported by the two columns of elongated neck and arm. Both say something about the sitters, something the public will recognize as true immediately—and say it amusingly, into the bargain.

M. Botzaris is at his case also when he is transposing an individual into a type. One of his most sculpturally effective works is the head entitled "Caution Merchant," which typifies at one and the same time, the whole class and race of people. The artist's sense of design is shown at its most controlled in this interesting bronze. There is simplicity of treatment; the head has been felt, and seen, as a plastic whole, and there is, in consequence, a corresponding increase in plastic beauty.

Another interesting experiment of M. Botzaris is the employment of what might be termed the "antique mask" theme as a vehicle for portraiture. It is noticeable in the head of Miss N. Montague, again, though less obviously in the tragic face of Mme. D'Alvarez, and at its most theatrical—appropriately enough—in that of Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson.

In the latter, striking use has been made of the texture of the hair, and strength and movement are powerfully suggested by the winklelike structure into which it has been molded. The sculptor displays a more than usually strong sense of the dramatic in this striking composition and indicates, at the same time, the line on which his further development might advantageously proceed.

Some faint reminiscence of the art of Maffei can be found in the figure compositions "Peasant Girl" and "Girl with Flower," in both of which mass and weight are stressed rather than natural form. There is no indication in either of the bony structure of the body or of its enveloping network of muscles, but its solidity and massiveness, its weight and roundness are satisfactorily rendered.

Another aspect of the artist's talent is seen in the imaginative compositions entitled "A Saint," "Relic," "Jazz" and "Adolescent," each of which expresses an intellectual idea rather than any emotional reaction to actuality. In "A Saint" and "Adolescent" we see the sculptor working only from what appears to be his favorite formula for plastic self-expression; that is, a variety of simplification which omits features when dealing with a face, fingers when a hand is to be suggested, and so on. The figure as a whole is presented and what is lost in detail is made up in movement. For M. Botzaris can interpret movement. His faceless

## Art in Boston

Boston Water-Color Painters

The recurrent seasons establish with further firmness the character of Boston water colorists. Certain styles are indelible, fixed, already as good as standardized. Experiment in this medium led our painters into fertile fields and the contribution has been a noteworthy one. As far as this group is concerned the restlessness of experimentation is over. There is no longer the freshness and clumsiness, the restless searching, the ambition to carry a step further the yielding qualities that make water color such a pleasing servant of the fancy. Here there is calm and sweetness, an intentional withdrawal from the world of fact and banality into the rarified regions of majestic beauty, into the cool still glory of mountain tops, unrequited wooded regions, remote stretches of ravaged seacoast.

An artist who can give many variations upon the same theme and each time with renewed vigor is Charles Woodbury, painter of the sea. To his eye, the sea is all its tenses is a thing of delicate beauty, enveloped in opalescent mists, aglow with luminous playful color. Whether it is the Maine coast or Caribbean Sea, he experiences its beauty in very much the same way. John Lavalle is another that brings a lyrical note to his subject. A pleasant cool scene entitled "Ski Tracks" with gleaming birches is atmospheric, while the "Cypresses of Fiesole" is given over completely to the decorative idea. Henry W. Rice belongs to this class with some smooth mountain views. A charming old-fashioned scheme by E. H. Garret is called "New England."

Frank W. Benson paints sea gulls with the same suave brush, fine white feet patches against the sturdy robin's egg blue of the surf. There is a divergence from the customary in "Early Spring," not very distinct, however. Harry Sutton Jr. is a cool romantic. Both his "Sunlight and Fog" and "Sand Dune" are very well painted, with consistency and compactness and luminosity.

A few figure subjects make the exhibit more sociable. A. Lassell Ripley shows a quaint combination of Jeanne and Jeanette, while Otis Philbrick has two impressionistic portraits. H. Winthrop Peirce introduces a fresh note in a picture, "In the House of the Comb Maker." It has several delicate details put in simply and with full play of color. Eleanor W. Motley contributes some of her decorative flower pieces, while Carroll Bill brings back souvenirs of the beauties of Spain. Prof. J. J. Haffner offers the French landscape with its careful and searching brushstrokes.

Paradoxically Charles Hopkinson is the enfant terrible of the exhibit. He usually is, but in this instance he presents the youthful, restless, radical side, while artists many years his junior offer the balanced and calculated work that follows long after the storm. In "Rocks and Light," Hopkinson displays the enormous power that lies in abstraction, a few jagged lines, and behold, light and firm rocks and a whole situation with cool deep blue waters to contrast for the background.

Stanley Scott's Prints

The Arts and Crafts Society of 9 Park Street, Boston, is showing block prints by Stanley Scott. Mr. Scott has a stirring feeling for broad and contrasty effects in white and dark. He depends often on the "contrasts for the vibrations of light that make a print brilliant in style. Night effects and mid-day glare, alike, he achieves with ease. There is economy in his means and reliance upon the imagination of the print viewer. It is the significant highlight, the characterizing shadow, that interest Mr. Scott.

Charles Emile Hell

Once more Charles Emile Hell heralds the coming of spring in Boston with an exhibition of his exquisite water colors and drawings of birds at the Dell & Richards Gallery, 138 Newbury Street. Again does he marvel at the individuality of character that Mr. Hell discovers in the veerings and shapes of the leaves and bits of bark which he uses as perches for his feathered models. Distinctly is Mr. Hell's delicacy of taste

## Paris Independent Salon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

"WE CAN be permitted to doubt seriously the utility of the great salons, at least as they concern art. It would even be easy to show historically how the invention of these salons has provoked the invention of bad painting." These words occur in an article about the present Salon des Independents which has appeared

in the periodical, *L'Europe Nouvelle*. It caps the criticism which has been leveled against this year's fortieth exhibition of the Société des Artistes Independents, and it raises an important question.

Each year in Paris there are several mammoth art exhibitions, put on by some group of painters, artists and sculptors. Leaving the black and white work aside, and the sculptures, from the discussion, there remain the thousands upon thousands of canvases hung annually. There are more than 4500 alone at the Independents this year, and the number is not unusually high for such exhibitions. Multiply this a few times and you arrive at a figure prodigious. The result is that increasingly outstanding artists are either breaking off to form new and smaller associations, or they are holding one-man exhibitions in some of the numerous private galleries available in Paris.

The Salon des Independents is an excellent example of what is taking place. There is no jury. Each artist can send in two pictures, and, although two groups have gone out to form other independent organizations, the number of artists exhibiting is actually 400 more than last year. There seems to be no end to the aspirants for the "medals of honor."

Fortunately, a few of the older and more distinguished members still continue to support this salon, and there are always a handful of younger and promising artists whose progress the critics watch. But apart from this select minority, the great mass of pictures are observed by the public with mixed feelings of astonishment, ridicule, humor or boredom.

This is a pass if affairs against which the French themselves are now taking themselves to task. Should this torrent of mediocre art be stemmed? Does its tremendous flow wrench a few nuggets from the bed of the stream? Will, out of it all, come a purer form of art, or is this sort of a caricature of what an art exhibition should be stultifying the expression of true art? These are the questions they are asking, and the answers come now in the affirmative and now in the negative. But at least one can say that critics and public are thoroughly aroused to the need of regulating in some way the production and exhibition of so many canvases which have not the smallest resemblance to true art.

Some go so far as even to make no pretense at being art, but are frankly weak efforts to poke fun at the public and critics. This much must be said for the exhibitions of this character, that one noticeable result has been that having allowed the utmost liberty to the cubist and post-cubist the point of saturation has been reached. The novelty has paled, and there is a marked—though also—move back toward more normal forms of painting. This is satisfactory, and a point quite widely admitted.

Paul Signac remains president of these Independents, and always the crowd gathers about his paintings to see what he has done. His style never alters. This year he has two naval scenes with ships and flags, sea and

sky, stepped out in his curious manner of small oblong flecks chiefly of blue, green, yellow and pink. His work is original, but now often copied by lesser men, and it is familiar to many foreign visitors through examples hung in the Luxembourg museum.

Then there is Maximilien Luce, with a country road in browns and lighted spaces, obviously executed by one who has mastered great freedom with the brush. To these can be added—of the older school—a cultured painting of flowers by Charles Guérin. Another master generally given high praise was Auguste Chaud for his still-life picture of pewter and brown earthenware.

G. H. Sabbagh of Egypt has had a good deal said about his forceful and direct handling of landscapes. He is a pleasing colorist. Georges Lapchine, a Russian, has painted a Russian scene with snow throwing red shadows across the snow and touching pools in a hollow. Peasants are moving across the snow.

A few more names of those whose canvases, for their sincerity and strength of beauty were especially remarked, included: Louis Denis-Vilverne, Edouard Ferré, Paul Lerolle, Jeanne Vincent-Perrot, Pierre de Belay and Louis Rollet.

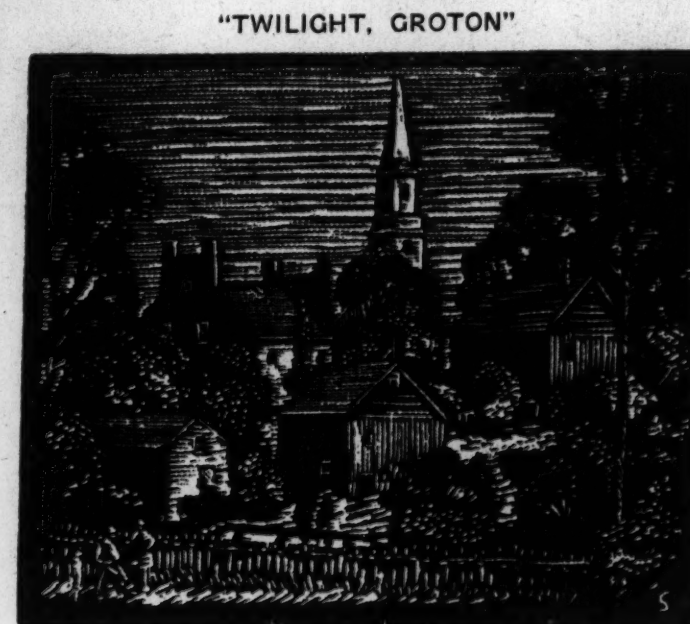
An exhibition of "One Hundred Important Paintings by Contemporary American Artists" is being organized by the Arts Council of the City of New York to be shown with the architectural and allied arts exposition which will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, from April 15 to April 27, 1929.

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From a Block Print by Stanley Scott.

## American Lithography Exhibit

Philadelphia

AN ALL-AMERICAN exhibition of lithography now on the walls of the Print Club is a provocative display, coming as it does from the four corners of the United States, and offering a national salon of what is being accomplished and attempted in this, the youngest of the print mediums.

In fact, the exhibition almost forces one to a redefinition of workmanship, or one might say, to a twin definition, a definition that shall cover not only the skill with which the medium is handled, but the basic artistry of the composition.

It is quite possible, judging by the prints exhibited, to produce a clever work that will cause lithographers to discuss possible means of achieving such result, yet at the same time offer a work that, apart from its medium technique, is at low ebb artistically.

The general impression of this salon of American lithography is not a happy one. One senses a letdown in fundamentals, a slovenliness of presentation. The artist seems afraid to present a work that is fine, clear and clean. The result is clever smudging, adroit carelessness, manipulated that one is led to the confused discussion of ways and means of production, away from the basic artistry of the thing. Ultimately, however, one wonders what would happen in the contemporary world of art were someone to institute a "clean-up" day!

Two prizes were awarded, the gift to the Print Club of Mary S. Collins. First prize went to Rockwell Kent for his "Bringing Home the Christmas Tree," and the second to I. J. Sanger for "The Village."

Both these prints have given the usual modern attention to design. Both attempt a simplification of masses, and an appreciation for weights. Rockwell Kent has achieved a curious concrete-like quality in the blocking in of his male figure, the snow, and the snow-capped moun-

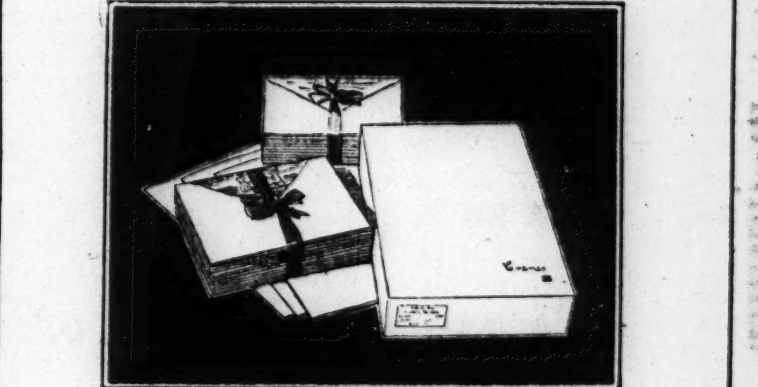
tains (one must use such descriptive terms for lack of others less specific), yet despite this emphasis upon simplification and weights the Christ-mas tree remains a symbol of design, a cloudlike black background for the cutting-out of the trimmings. The man is not a supporting or holding the tree, and relative weights are consequently somewhat confused.

Sanger's "Village" gains much by adroit smudging, and achieves a certain appreciation for the solids of houses that vanishes on closer examination. Technically, both these prints are worthy of the awards they commanded, if one accept technique strictly as the adroit means of working in a given medium.

The American scene again makes itself felt in such lithographs as Emil Ganso's "Electric Sign," "New York Skyline" by John Taylor Arms, "Asphalt Workers" by William Wolfson, "The Red Canyon" by Birger Sandzen, "South Broad Street" by Joseph Jackson, "Building the Nave, St. John the Divine" by George T. Plozman, "Sixth Avenue Spur, N. Y. C. 1924" by Frederick E. Detweiler, "Second Avenue" by Beulah Stevenson, and echoes of American countryside and fishing village by Ryah R. Ludins, Albert W. Barker, A. Rheme, Herbert Pullinger, Mildred E. Williams, Viola B. Wiegler, Chauncey F. Ryder and many more.

An interesting color lithograph "Barges Along the Seine" is contributed by the young artist Margaret Lowenthal, a proof of which has been added to the collection of the British Museum. "Pears and Grapes" and "Bull Fight" by the western trained eastern artist Yasuo Kuniyoshi indicate a certain struggle between training and native inclination.

Humorous or satiric prints come from Mabel Dwight, Pop Hart and George Biddle, while ship lithographs are contributed by George C. Wales. Judges of the competitive exhibition were Mrs. Robert von Moschizker, Thornton Oakley and Herbert Pullinger. More than 70 artists sent prints.



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By MABEL FITZGERALD

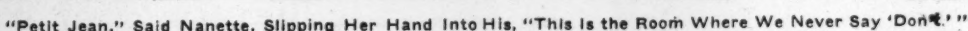
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Oh, that would be just grand!"

"Please tell Ida May, as she clapped her hands. "Please tell me all about it," said her eyes fairly danced, she was so happy.

"Well, I'll have to plan it out a bit, and I'll tell you all about it tomorrow. Run back now to your room, and when your daddy and mother reappear, you can ask them if you may come down here in the sun parlor tomorrow morning. In the meantime, I will get all the necessary things ready to make a goldfish tank for you."

Ida May was so joyous that she



## Pet Goldfish

"I was just coming to that," replied the Colonel. He took a piece of the waxed paper, folded it, and put the three little fishes inside the fold, as in sketch (D). Next he pasted this folded wax paper to the back of the frame that he had already attached the strip of wrapping paper to, keeping the folded edge about an inch down from the top of the opening of the frame, so that it formed

"I'm so happy now that I have all these pets," she said, "and best of all I don't even have to pack them in the suitcase, for I can put them in-

But soon they were back again on the funny bamboo porch, leaning their heads against the nipa walls of their strange new home and thinking about valentines.

"Hello, Twinnies," called Lieutenant Barre's voice through the window

rate, as large as a large-sized  
(clothes) basket, full of fluttering,  
clucking, crowing chickens.

Behind her walked the dearest  
little girl with black, shining eyes,  
black hair coiled in a tight little coil  
at the back of her head, and on her

### Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is the abbreviated name of a state of the Union—the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

## Magic Sentences

Answer to Flower Puzzle published Feb. 4:  
1, Petunia; 2, Gladiolus; 3, Gall-

### Key to Puzzle

Answer to Flower Puzzle published Feb. 4:  
1, Petunia; 2, Gladiolus; 3, Galliardia; 4, Snapdragon; 5, Primrose; 6, Alyssum; 7, Forget-me-not; 8, Carnation; 9, Gardenia; 10, Amaranth.

## Ida May's Pet Goldfish

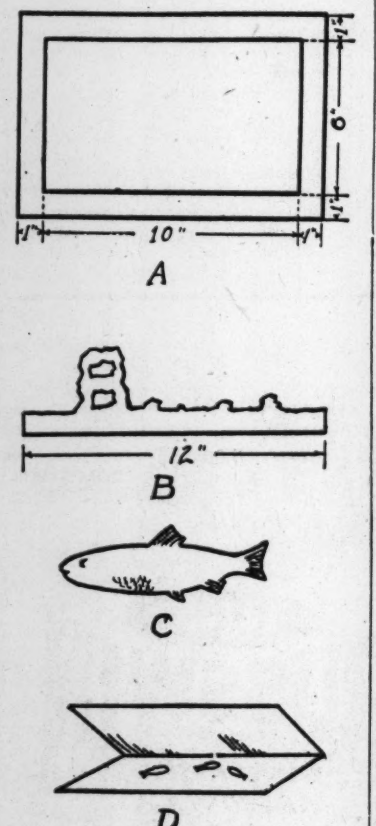
"Oh, that would be just grand!" cried Ida May, as she clapped her hands. "Please tell me all about it," and her eyes fairly danced, she was so happy.

"Well, I'll have to plan it out a bit, and I'll tell you all about it tomorrow. Run back now to your room, and when your daddy and mother return, you can ask them if you may come down here in the sun parlor tomorrow morning. In the meantime, I will get all the necessary things ready to make a goldfish tank for you."

Ida May was so joyous that she

glass in the sides of our tank," he said, and he cut two pieces of the waxed paper and pasted them neatly down on the back of each one of the cardboard frames. It was not quite as transparent as glass would be, but they looked much like two window frames with panes of glass in them.

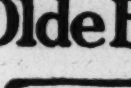
The Colonel next took the piece of wrapping paper and drew a little castle on it, much like the one in the fish tank that stood on the table. Then he sketched a couple of stones, and finally cut it out so that it looked like sketch (B), with pebbly



## The Mail Bag

in London, Paris and Florence.  
Michael A.

# Chivers' Olde English



"The Aristocrat of the Breakfast Table"

old's, nine-year-old's, and ten-year-old's would write. Patricia S.

[We have quite a number of letters from nine-year-olds, Patricia. Will you send in your street address?—Ed.]

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

I love to read the Monitor as it is so interesting. At the school I go to, we read articles from the Monitor one day every week.

We have a very pretty Angora kitty that walks with his tail high in the air, and then rolls on his back. I love him, and should like to correspond with him.

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# STOCKS RALLY WELL CLOSING AT TOP PRICES

After Some Irregularity  
Market Swings Upward  
With Buoyancy

NEW YORK (AP)—Disregarding an 8 per cent renewal rate for call money and the mysterious meeting of the directors of the New York Federal Reserve Bank after the close, the stock market rallied briskly today under the leadership of the copper and public utility shares.

Some irregularity developed at the opening, but the losses were quickly cut down or wiped out, and scores of issues were marked up 2 to 11 points.

The renewal rate for call money was the highest since Jan. 4, when the market was still in the throes of year-end readjustments, but a flood of new funds was attracted by the low charge, with the result that loans in the "outside market" were available at 1 1/2% in the early afternoon.

Wall Street apparently recovered from the fears that the New York Federal Reserve discount rate would be increased after the meeting, although some of the more conservative commission houses continued to urge caution in the making of new commitments.

Except for the announcement that the Studebaker Corporation had entered the radio business and a series of favorable week-end trade reports, there was little in the day's news to influence the market.

Statements have been made in some quarters that leading bankers looked with favor on the copper speculation and lower interest rates in the hope that such action would facilitate the distribution of the German bond issue expected to result from the meeting of reparations experts. It is considered unlikely, however, that such an issue could be floated before late spring or early summer.

Heavy buying of the copper was stimulated by talk of still higher prices for the red metal. Greene Cananea ran up 7 points, Anaconda 5 and St. Joseph Lead, Calumet & Arizona, and Kennecott sold 3 to 5 points higher.

Railroads (old stock) soared 11 points, and American & Foreign Power, Pere Marquette, U. S. Realty, Real Silk Hosiery, Commonwealth Power, Goodrich, General Electric, and Bethlehem Steel, A. M. Byers, International Business Machines, Westinghouse Electric, and General Motors, all talking Machine all sold 4 to 7 points higher.

Chrysler Motors had another sinking spell around midday, dropping to a new 1929 low at 100, but fresh buying support was quickly supplied.

New tops for the year were reached by some of the speculative issues during the last hour, as buying for both accounts continued despite the holiday tomorrow. Trading, however, was comparatively dull. International Combustion Engineering, Union Carbide, American Power & Light, Johnson & Johnson, and Interstate Department Stores mounted 5 to 7 points. The closing was strong. Total sales approximated \$3,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened flat at 44 1/2-45 1/2-46 1/2.

Pere Marquette advanced 6, U. S. Realty 5 1/2 and Greene Cananea 5 points. Byers, International Business Machines and Manati Sugar preferred 4 to 4 1/2. Renewed liquidation broke in Chrysler and it slid down several points.

Prices in the bond market staged a partial recovery early today under the leadership of the American International convertible 5 1/2s, reflecting the improved tone in stocks. The rally was a case of higher money, but the special meeting of New York Federal Reserve Bank directors after the market's close.

American International 5 1/2s jumped 1 1/2 points, and strength was displayed by such speculative leaders as Allegheny Corporation, International Telephone Company, International Cement Co., St. Paul Adjustment Co., and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The latter four of the steady group, Industrials and utilities were firm, with trading on a small scale.

The foreign list was weak.

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BiographiesWho: PHILIPP MELANCTHON  
(Me-lank'-thun).

Where: Germany.

When: Fifteenth to sixteenth cen-  
turies.

Why famous: One of the great  
figures of the Protestant Reforma-  
tion, who worked by the side of Mar-  
tin Luther. He has been called the  
foremost teacher of his time, "far  
above all others the founder of gen-  
eral learning throughout Europe."  
Like Luther, he was of middle class  
origin. He took his bachelor's degree  
at Heidelberg University when he  
was but 14, and at 17 began to lec-  
ture on rhetoric and on the Latin  
poets. He was called to take the  
chair of Greek at Wittenberg at  
about the time Martin Luther posted  
his theses there.

Though never ordained, he was a  
natural lay theologian. The influence  
of Luther drew him away from his  
classical studies. Melancthon gave  
Luther much help with his Bible  
work, and his hand was evidenced in  
the drafting of the Augsburg Confes-  
sion. He was the peacemaker among  
the reformers, attempting always to  
reconcile opposing factions. But his  
later years were clouded by the fail-  
ure of many of his efforts. Hence the  
well-known cry of anguish: "Old  
Adam is too strong for young  
Melancthon." His name stands con-  
spicuously for tolerance and for  
progress.

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material  
in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in  
Another Column in This Issue.

1. What explorer visited North  
America nearly 500 years be-  
fore Columbus?—One Minute  
Biographies..... 20
2. What is "plains"?—Random  
Ramblings..... 20
3. What country still maintains  
special paths for bicyclists?  
—World's Great Capitals..... 20
4. How long should a new  
house stand before it is  
painted?—Home Building  
and Garden Page..... 20
5. When was the present gov-  
ernment of Germany estab-  
lished?—News Section..... 20

Grade Yourself  
What Is Your Percentage?

## Odds and Ends

Quiet Trolleys  
Aluminum street cars, lighter and  
quieter than the heavy steel cars now  
in general use, are being tried in  
several cities in the United States.

Atlanta Constitution: After a  
crash on a winter morning on a  
fishing slope and running  
the gantlet of office-seekers,



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heilmann, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty. All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### The Roman Question "Solved"

INCALCULABLE consequences may flow from the "solution" which is announced of the Roman question. In reality there is little material change in the situation of the Vatican, since many of the so-called anomalies which developed when General Cadorna marched into Rome in 1870 by the Porta Pia and when the papacy first began to regard itself as the victim of Italian unity have little by little been removed in practice. Moreover, the territorial arrangements apply to a very small part of Rome, and the Pope merely becomes, in a sovereign sense, the proprietor of the papal buildings and grounds. Yet diplomatically the event has a far-reaching importance. Whatever efforts are made to minimize the new temporal status of the Pope, it is certain that he pretends to much more than religious influence. He becomes the sovereign of a tiny state, and as such may claim to have ambassadors everywhere, and even sit among the powers on the League of Nations.

Those who deprecate the political activities of the Roman Catholic Church have reason to regard the accord between the Quirinal and the Vatican as probably betokening a new bid for diplomatic predominance. This revival of political activity has been strongly marked since the war, and even before the papacy could properly claim to be a technical state there were soundings respecting the possibility of obtaining a seat in the League of Nations. In a number of countries where the Vatican was previously unrepresented papal Nuncios have been appointed, and these countries in return have sent ministers to the Vatican. There is no doubt that papal counsels have been heard and heeded in quarters which a few years ago would have rejected them. By the present accord, which reconciles the papacy and Italy, it is certain that the Vatican seeks to gain considerable prestige.

Yet doubts are entertained about the wisdom, from a Roman Catholic viewpoint, of these efforts to place Roman Catholicism on a different diplomatic footing from other religious denominations. During the war Germany offered to reconstruct the temporal power of the papacy as a menace to Italy. The Vatican then discerned the difficulties and dangers, and declined German help. But is Italian help more desirable? In the eyes of the world it would appear that the Vatican becomes more dependent on Italy precisely as its independence is recognized and protected by Italy. There is an incompatibility between the conception of universality and the conception of the Vatican as a tiny geographical expression approved by Italy. It is obvious that the Vatican puts itself in peril of being suspected as an instrument of Fascist imperialism.

Benito Mussolini has shown on occasion hostility toward the Vatican. But it is well known that he takes Napoleon as his model, and it is curious that he should have followed Napoleon in attempting to restore the power of the papacy and at the same time obtain from the papacy a consecration comparable to that which Napoleon obtained. Already the Italianity of the Roman Catholic Church is too apparent, and its missions in the Levant and its influence in central Europe may well be used in Italian interests. The Quirinal and the Vatican both hope, therefore, to profit by the agreement, and though some of these hopes may be disappointed, it is undeniable that a new element has been introduced into world diplomacy which may greatly affect, directly or indirectly, many problems. Incidentally, it is noteworthy that the date chosen for the announcement precedes the Italian elections, which take the form of a plebiscite. Credit for the reconciliation will be an enormous asset for the Duce and will serve to consolidate his position and advance his ambitions.

Apart from the details of the accord, which may not particularly interest the public, it is felt that public opinion may be impressed by the somewhat dramatic change from "frozen enmity" to Italo-Vatican friendship, the change from the papal status of a voluntary prisoner to the status of full sovereignty, the change from "spiritual" to temporal power, with a voice in the world's temporal affairs. It would be idle at this juncture to speculate on the probable consequences of these changes, but that they will be considerable can scarcely be doubted, and that an attempt will be made vastly to increase papal influence is a foregone conclusion.

### Surveying the World's Farms

FARMERS, who from time immemorial have been obliged to grip the plow because economic exigencies would not permit any looking back, are about to receive further assistance in molding a noble but too often an unprofitable calling into a more successful business. While legislative help is being sought in the United States for immediate relief, word comes that a more fundamental agency, formed to conduct an international survey of the supply of and demand for farm products, is at work seeking figures—essential to every industry, but especially to that of farming.

The announcement that the world agricultural census, initiated by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, is well on its way toward completion comes almost simultaneously with the statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture warning farmers

against overproduction if the present level of income is to be maintained. Valuable estimates accompany the government bulletin, but naturally its scope is somewhat limited, a fact which only serves to emphasize the greater value of a world-wide survey if supply and demand are to be balanced.

Other lines of business have learned the folly of overproduction and have taken action to keep production in step with consumption. The farmer may well profit by the costly lesson of others, although balanced production is hard to attain in farming because of the difficulty of organizing so far-flung an industry as agriculture into a successful working unit.

Correlating production to actual or prospective needs is no longer looked upon as an unreasonable restraint of trade, although it may be made so by actual abuse. However, sound economics demand that there be no unnecessary waste, and this fact accounts for and permits certain combinations. Today the problem is not so much one of overproduction as it is a need for a wider diversification of production, coupled with better and cheaper distribution. Co-operatively minded farmers armed with figures showing what humanity needs for food may be depended upon to keep the world's bread basket filled, but there is no necessity to have it wastefully overflowing.

### Removing the "If" From the Pact

EVEN the most ardent proponents of the Pact of Paris should recognize the fact that this treaty measures but half the distance which the nations must travel if they are to reach the goal of an enduring peace. Prof. James T. Shotwell, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for one, has characterized the pact as "the greatest single change in all secular history if it is definitely carried out." It is this question of the "if" which early caused the more cynical to disparage the Pact of Paris as a futile and empty gesture, particularly in view of the fact that it provided no machinery for its administration.

The United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, is thoroughly appreciative of the merit of this criticism, and the persistence with which he is laying down a network of thirty-two arbitration treaties with the principal nations of the world is offering a prompt and effective answer to those who are dubious concerning the practicality of the pact. These treaties are thus equipping the pact with a mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes—a mechanism which will serve to transform the Pact of Paris from its position as a simple and ideal theory, into an instrument of actual utility. Now that it has the Pact of Paris, there can be no doubt that the United States intends to use it.

### Again Beth-Shan

ANNOUNCEMENT by Alan Rowe, head of the archaeological expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, now operating on the site of Beisan, ancient Beth-Shan, in Palestine, splendidly illustrates the importance of recent discoveries in establishing the history of ancient peoples, especially of those of Biblical interest. Now it is a Canaanite altar at which the sturdy opponents of the children of Israel worshiped their deity, Mekal.

Authentic information regarding the Canaanites was scanty until modern archaeological research in several localities of their country was made. Many of the customs and methods adopted by the invading hosts under Joshua can now be traced directly to that race which for centuries valiantly held itself against the children of Israel. Special interest also attaches to the Egyptian relics of the Thothmes III level recently uncovered at Beisan. The Egyptian invasion extended from 1507 to 1447 B.C., and, as it now appears from numerous objects uncovered, a northern influence, probably that of the Syro-Hittites, was also felt during that period.

In the uncovering of the vast altar, much information is being gained as to the method of worship in vogue among the Canaanites. While many of the implements discovered are crude, some show considerable skill in refinement. The ceramics are especially interesting as typifying the various periods. These remains, in their respective layers, conclusively prove the sequence of the events which make up the history of that ancient people. The objects found include bronze daggers, a white glazed faience scarab showing the figure of a lion with the ank-sign of life, and other figures showing the general domination of Egyptian influence.

Few if any sites of ancient towns have furnished more of interest than has ancient Beth-Shan, and Professor Rowe seems hopeful that further excavation will uncover objects of even greater importance. The University of Pennsylvania is to be commended for the enterprise shown in carrying on this work, which serves the valuable purpose of letting in the light upon scenes long hidden. Knowledge of the past aids in wiser direction of the affairs of the present.

### Democracy Triumphant

ALMOST exactly ten years ago the National Assembly convened for the first time in a small town theater in Weimar, marking the triumph of democracy in Germany. In his opening speech, Friedrich Ebert, not yet President but still the People's Commissioner, declared: "The provisional government received its mandate from the revolution. It now hands it over to the National Assembly." This was a voluntary liquidation of the revolution, the establishment of democracy, and a severe blow to Bolshevism in Germany. Herr Ebert pointed out the new ideal which was to form the basis of the Reich Government in the future when he declared: "The German people are free, will remain free and will govern themselves in the future."

During the last ten years the German people have preserved and strengthened that liberty, defending it against the never-ceasing attacks of reactionaries and Communists in the face of appalling economic, foreign and political difficulties. These attacks have not yet abated, though they are no longer carried out as openly as in the past. In fact, the democratic

parliamentary régime in Germany is engaged in a most bitter struggle precisely at this moment against fresh attempts from the Right to discredit it in the eyes of the population and to limit the freedom it gave to the people. Continual government crises and parliamentary difficulties have aided the opponents of the present régime, but on each occasion the democratic idea has emerged victorious and greatly strengthened by the new experience.

### How Many Are a "Few"?

HOW many are a "few"? Now we know! Thanks to Mr. Justice Hawkes.

Webster defines "few" as "not many." No heresy here, nor, for that matter, much information. The erudite Oxford Dictionary goes a step further, "amounting to a small number." Yes, but how small?

But now comes Mr. Justice Hawkes of the King's Bench Division. He was presiding during the taking of evidence recently when one of the London barristers was called from the room. A messenger soon popped into the room with word that the gentleman would return in a few minutes.

"Well, how many is that?" asked the judge. "I don't think it will be more than twenty," the lad replied.

There followed one of those ominous moments when great decisions are made. "Twenty is more than a few," decreed the judge. And then came the verdict which will echo down the corridors of time: "I think seven minutes is the end of a few!"

Now to our certain knowledge that one is one, and two make a couple, we can add the fact that from three to seven are a few. But, Mr. Justice, when does "many" end and become "a large number"? And what is the extent between "few" and "many" known as "several"?

And by the way, Mr. Justice, how long is "after a while"? And how soon is "the near future"? Oh, yes, and how far is a "stone's throw"?

### Athletics Today

WHEN Prof. Fielding H. Yost states that "nations have succeeded in democratic government in almost the exact proportion to their participation in competitive games and athletics," he is undoubtedly making broad claims for athletics. It is well to remember, however, that for the last twenty-eight years he has been in a position not only to help bring such a condition about, but also to pass expert judgment on the situation. For more than a quarter of a century Professor Yost has played a highly important part in the field of intercollegiate athletics, first as coach of the University of Michigan football squads and later as the university's director of athletics. In that time he has been a big factor in elevating the character of college sports, and that his work has been appreciated is shown by the luncheon recently tendered him by the Sportsmanship Brotherhood at which he made the above quoted statement.

Twenty-eight years ago college athletics were conducted in such a way as to merit criticism. "Build a team to win," was too apt to be the slogan of the coaches and the players and, while there may still be some isolated cases where this same condition prevails today, the vast majority are making clean, honest playing, win or lose, their ideal. The building of character, the development of imagination and quick thinking along with entertainment and exercise are the cardinal virtues of college athletic competition as practiced today in the higher institutions of learning, and these are all fundamental to the existence of a successful democracy.

The United States colleges are now in the midst of a successful athletic year. The man who cheats or quits or tries by underhanded means to beat the game is being shown that he has no place in their activities, and the man or team playing the game according to the rules is the one receiving the respect of the country, even though he may not always win the chief honors. As Professor Yost aptly says: "True sportsmanship is just simply playing the Golden Rule," and with this case, it is no wonder that intercollegiate athletics are now being recognized as having educational as well as entertainment value.

### Editorial Notes

Possibly few persons could say offhand what the Marshall Stillman Movement is, and yet it is grappling with, and greatly aiding in the solution of, one of the most pressing social problems in the United States, that of taking care of the convict on his discharge. It strives to catch the former convict just as he leaves prison in a mood of uprightness and to give that mood an opportunity to express itself. Its "clubs" have figured as perhaps the most important feature of its work until recently, but during the last year the question of jobs for its wards has been answered more successfully than ever before by the establishment of enterprises where former convicts alone are employed. The plan has succeeded beyond expectation, and to date has to its credit a 100 per cent record of achievement; that is, there have been no backsliders. Society has in the past been responsible for many first-time offenders becoming habitual criminals. This movement is an effort to enable men who earnestly desire to do so really to straighten out.

Owen D. Young recently said, "If every man, woman and child had \$500,000,000,000, and each dollar represented an atom, their total wealth would still fall short of the number of atoms in a drop of water." Yet to most persons the one is as hard to imagine as the other.

Farmers in Illinois have agreed to support Mr. Hoover in his efforts to solve the farm problem, and the President-elect no doubt will be glad of this indication that farmers can give aid as well as seek it.

Now that the "movies" are on the move, where will they stop? Already we have "talkies," and "singles" and "dancies" are threatened.

### What Has Einstein Done?

By WILLIAM F. GRAHAM

The writer of the following article is Vice-Chancellor of Syracuse University and was for many years dean of its College of Applied Science. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is a member of the American Astronomical Association.

PHYSICS attempts to describe occurrences in the so-called "external" world. It has long given up any attempt to "explain" them, except as "explanations" may be synonymous with logical connection between concepts. In selecting concepts and their connections it has a wide choice. Experience has shown that from time to time new concepts arise, usually in the mind of one individual, which, because of their generality and of the beauty of the relations which center in them, have a special attraction for the majority of scientific men, and which come to be accepted, for a time at least, as fundamental. By means of these concepts, unsuspected relations are brought to light: old facts appear in a new setting and acquire an enlarged significance.

The changing positions of the planets among the fixed stars have been familiar from remote antiquity. The Ptolemaic concept of their eccentric motions about the earth represented a great advance in the attempts to describe these motions. But the concept of their motion about the sun has proved to be much easier to deal with and hence has been more fruitful. Through long study of the positions of the planets, new light came to Kepler and in consequence he enunciated his three laws of planetary motion. These were purely geometrical laws. And then came the startling idea of Newton in his concept of universal gravitation, which pointed to a deep-seated relation between the fall of a stone, the motion of a planet, and a vast number of other phenomena, which previously no one had suspected of being connected.

Who first evolved the ideas of space and time we do not know, but concepts of these as entities wholly unrelated to one another were part of the stock in trade of the Greeks and were handed down unchanged through Kepler, Galileo, and Newton, to our own day. Kepler's laws were based on these concepts, and so was Newton's law of gravitation. If accepted with all its implications, this law seems to make greater demands upon our imagination, or upon our credulity, if you will, than can possibly be satisfied, for it requires that each particle of matter be, at each instant, reaching out through all of infinite space and acting at each point, without the smallest delay.

Long after Newton, in a wholly distinct realm, J. Clerk Maxwell gathered together the scattered parts of electromagnetism under his simplifying concept of the electromagnetic field, the behavior of which was described by Maxwell's laws. Previous attempts at generalization had almost entirely been confined to an effort to adapt Newton's law to electromagnetic phenomena. Success would have meant that some instantaneous reaching out through all space of each electrified particle. But Maxwell's concept was that of a propagation of electric action at a finite speed through a "medium." And further, that light was a variety of such action and that the speed of travel was the speed of light. Experiment verified Maxwell's idea. But Maxwell was still basing his theory on the ancient concepts of space, and time, and in consequence his predictions were not completely verified.

Michelson and Morley found that the apparent speed of light was independent of the earth's motion. At this point Einstein took up the problem. Re-examining the foundation concepts of independent space and time, he realized that they were arbitrary and that while in the past they had been serviceable, we should now enlarge them. We know only points of space at definite instants of time, and vice versa. We do not know space independent of time, nor time independent of space. In his special theory of relativity, Einstein pointed out an interconnection between our measurements of space and time which solved the Michelson-Morley paradox and brought together a large number of other phenomena. Electromagnetic

phenomena, including light, are independent of the uniform motion of the observer.

But suppose the motion is not uniform, that is, in the language of mechanics, suppose the motion is "accelerated." In answering this question, Einstein temporarily left the realm of electromagnetism and turned to that of gravitation. Newton's law, though satisfactory as far as experimental verification goes, leaves gravitation unconnected with all other phenomena and leaves us unsatisfied. Here Einstein made a remarkable discovery. Inertia and gravitation are indistinguishable. Practically, we have long known this. Our "weight" is a combination effect due to gravity and centrifugal force, but very elaborate experiments are necessary to separate the two effects. Perhaps we have been wrong in attributing gravitation to a "force."

Returning to an examination of the concepts of space and time, Einstein concluded that geometry would help in solving our problem. The ancient concept regarded all elements of space as alike; in particular all elements of a "straight line." But other consistent concepts of space already existed mathematically expressed by Riemann and his successors, and by employing these, Einstein was able to formulate a new concept of gravitational effects. According to this general theory, a planet moves in a curved path around the sun, not because the sun pulls on the planet while the planet tries to escape, but because the "space" through which the planet moves is so modified by the presence of both sun and planet that the "natural" or "straightest" path is that in which the motion takes place.

Physicists have long been accustomed to write their equations in such a form that they would be independent of the units in which the various quantities are measured. But Einstein states his equations in such a form that they are independent of the fundamental unit in which space is measured, so that they are true for Euclidean space or for curved space. The mathematical method which enables him to do this is that of the tensor calculus, and the fundamental equation of his general theory is a tensor equation.

In his general theory Einstein has succeeded in giving an interpretation in terms of generalized geometry of gravitational and mechanical phenomena. From his initial tensor equation he derives, one after another, geometrical quantities which may ultimately be identified with such familiar notions as those of force, mass, density, etc.

But standing apart from this geometry, and, as it were, requiring a particular space and time in which to operate, were the electromagnetic laws of Maxwell. A charged body in an electric field no longer moves along the "straightest" path of which we spoke above, but is pulled away by an "electric force." Is it possible by a further generalization to set up a tensor equation from which shall be derivable in geometric terms both electromagnetic and gravitational phenomena?

This is the question to which, in his latest work, Einstein has apparently answered "Yes!" Other answers have previously been given by Eddington and Weyl, but judging by his earlier success in dealing with recalcitrant problems, we may anticipate that Einstein's answer will prove to be the correct answer of the master. Just how his equations are to be interpreted, to what conclusion they will lead, how they will stand the test of experimental verification—these are questions which can be answered only after prolonged study by many workers.

Is Einstein's work of any practical importance? To this question we can only answer that each revolutionary generalization in natural science has initiated profound changes in our mode of living—changes which we seldom trace to their source.

### From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

RUSSIA has to some extent adopted the American habit of devoting weeks to the promotion of this or that social slogan. Moscow has just celebrated a "Week of German Technique," a party of about a dozen German engineers, general scientists and technicians visiting the Soviet capital for the purpose of making reports on the latest discoveries and achievements in their various fields. The week was officially opened at a crowded meeting in the auditorium of the Moscow University, congratulatory speeches being delivered by the new German Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Herr Von Dirksen; Anatole Lunacharsky, Soviet Commissar for Education; V. V. Kuibishev, head of the Supreme Economic Council, and others. There is a keen desire in Russia to keep abreast of the latest devices of research and invention, and although the lectures of the visitors were delivered in German they were crowded with eager listeners, who picked up what scraps they could in the foreign language and later benefited by the Russian translations. Both in German and in Russian business circles it is hoped that this week may lead to the conclusion of new contracts for technical aid and co-operation between the industries of the two countries.

Due to the shortage of writing and newsprint paper, it has been decided to cut down the paper allowance of governmental institutions, as a general rule, by 30 per cent. The newspapers are appearing in reduced form, the official Soviet daily newspaper, Ivestia, which formerly boasted six large pages, and sometimes eight, being now cut down to four. This situation is difficult for space writers, but it may prove a blessing in disguise for harassed officials, who will now find the reports submitted to them decreased in bulk by one-third.

The special Russian musical instrument known as the balalaika (not unlike the guitar in general character) is receiving a fuller share of public attention during this season. Recently two concerts have been given by balalaika orchestras in Moscow, and it was shown that sixty of these instruments, playing in full unison, can achieve powerful and sweeping ensemble effects, both in popular songs and in the works of such classical composers as Glazunov and Tchaikovsky. One of the balalaika orchestras, which is named after its founder, V. V. Andreev, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its establishment at its concert. During this time it has grown from a little group of eight to an organization of sixty musicians. Its regular headquarters are in Leningrad where it is very popular in the workers' clubs.

A motion-picture film entitled "Alcohol" is being shown here for the purpose of demonstrating the harmfulness to the human organism of even the smallest quantity of alcohol. By vividly arranged examples the film refutes such illusions as the beliefs that alcoholic drink stimulates the appetite, restores strength or conveys warmth.

Reports from Ukraine, the part of the Soviet Union which suffered most from drought during the last year, indicate that a good deal of speculation with grain and flour is being carried on by the railroad workers, who take advantage of their frequent trips to buy up grain which they sell in cities and towns at trebled prices. The railroad workers' union is being urged to put a stop to such conduct on the part of its members.

A recently completed achievement in Russian industrial construction was the laying of a ten-inch oil pipeline over the stretch of more than 400 miles which separates the petroleum center of Grozny, in the North Caucasus, from the Black Sea port of Tuapse. The pipeline runs in part

through mountainous country, and in some cases it was necessary for the engineers and workers to suspend themselves over precipices with ropes and to bore through rock walls. The line has a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of oil a year, and its construction, as is estimated, will achieve an annual saving of 8,000,000 rubles.

Russia now possesses a radio university, which communicates daily forty- and sixty-minute lectures to its students over the radio. This institution is especially designed to train business administrators and workers in the trade union and co-operative movements. It also gives a general educational course in such subjects as Russian language, mathematics, natural sciences and Soviet civics. It requires for its students the equivalent of a high-school education. Besides giving lectures, this university arranges written reports, visits to institutions and other forms of practical work.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor editors must reserve the right of their selection, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Reasons for Abandoning War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
In the Monitor of Dec. 29, 1928, under the heading, "What They Say," appeared the statement: "Both Great Britain and America turn instinctively from a method of settling disputes which is so costly, so dangerous as war." Recently numerous similar experiences have been published in the press. I believe, however, that it is unwise to put forward reasons for the avoidance of war, unless they are better grounded than these.

Cost will never count where a question of absolute right is thought to be at stake, neither will danger deter men or nations. Such statements, therefore, as I see them, are calculated to alienate the sympathy of men of good will, for these see that the reasons put forward are ignoble, while they lend themselves to attack by those otherwise minded.

Is not the true reason for abandoning war that the appeal to force is a denial of the government of God, a denial that "verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth" (Ps. 58:11)? I know no other.

London, Eng. CLEMENT L. LONG.

### For a Museum of Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
The fact that I have not seen or read in the papers or periodicals any mention of an attempt having been made to start a movement toward the erection of a Museum of Peace prompts me to write to ask if such a museum has not been considered.

It occurs to me that the establishment of a Museum of Peace (consisting of a library of peace addresses, treatises, arguments, etc., and a gallery of portraits and pictures of great leaders in the cause of peace) located in Washington, D. C., or at one of America's leading universities, and dedicated to the exemplification and glorification of world peace, would be a most powerful influence for lasting peace among the nations of the world.

Long Branch, N. J. W. EARL HOFFER.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
I noted with much interest the article which appeared in the Monitor of January 21 under the heading, "B. & M. Operates Train of 100 Cars." If you will refer to the Railway Age of July 23, 1921, you will find on page 153 a reference to the New Haven handling a train of 197 loads and four empties, a total of 201 cars, and a caboose, with 3962 tons, with three electric locomotives, New Haven to Harlem River, Nov. 15, 1914.

J. A. DROZD, General Manager, N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.